The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Neutrality Law—The Sale of Fort Snelling—Writing on Newspapers—Gov. Sousa, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed [illegible] in favor of [illegible] the Neutrality Law [illegible] will report in favor of [illegible] the right to pursue its violators on the [illegible]. Senator DOUGLAS will oppose this [illegible].

The President [illegible] the statement, copied by the TIMES from the Post, in relation to a quarrel in the Cabinet about Lecompton. He says it is utterly unfounded.

Speaker ORR has refused to sign the subpoenas summoning Governor SOUSA and JOHN MARTIN to give testimony before the Committee of Investigation relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Governor SOUSA is [illegible] to testify about his share in the speculation.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to remove [illegible].

WILLIAM [illegible], the husband of ANNA CORA MOWATT, is likely to get the mission to Naples. S.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

JOHN G. BABB, of Alabama, is appointed Consul to Melbourne, Australia, vice TARLETON.

The British Post-Office has made complaints that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, are discovered in mails received from the United States, and according to the request made to our Post-Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon that subject, and enjoined them to protect the postal revenue from such illegal practices, by exercising greater care and diligence in future. The British Post-Office has also been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c., illegally forwarded from the United States [illegible], with the view to prosecute the [illegible] for each offence.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT, although not long since opposed to [illegible] from the Pacific side against the Mormons, is now anxious to organize a force in that quarter. He has not yet, however, received orders to do so.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will make a report on the President's Central American Message on Monday. Several Senators are preparing themselves for the occasion, and a warm debate is anticipated.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President to communicate all the information which gave rise to the Utah expedition and the instructions to its leaders, and all correspondence shedding light on the question to show how far BRIGHAM YOUNG was in rebellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Without coming to any conclusion, the Committee soon rose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to ships of war and steam frigates.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the invalid pension bill was taken up.

Mr. [illegible] argued against the practicability of the Southern and in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad routes.

Mr. WASHBURN asked him whether he would vote for the [illegible] as the more [illegible] and more practicable?

Mr. [illegible] emphatically said he would not while the talk of a Southern confederacy was so rife. He wanted to know whether the South was to remain in the Union or not?

Mr. WARREN replied that there was no such thing talked of in his country, as a Southern confederacy. He was a national man, and as a Southerner, attached to Southern institutions, and would vote for any road connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Mr. [illegible] said that he did not hold Mr. WARREN responsible for disunion sentiments. When the gentleman denied that he was in favor of a Southern Confederacy, he must believe it, for a Southern Confederacy was not meditated, but a consolidated Government, a regal Empire, or something like it.

The Committee then rose. The Speaker appointed Mr. PURVIANCE on the Special Committee to investigate LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s disbursements, in place of Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, who was excused, and Mr. DAWES, on the Committee to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Door-Keeper, in place of Mr. PURVIANCE, excused.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Settlement of the Minnesota Difficulty—New-York Democratic Politicians—The Army Increase, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1858.

The Senate Committee on Territories have agreed upon the character of the report with which they will present a bill for the admission of Minnesota, and on Monday, if the written document is found to present the case clearly in accordance with the agreement to-day, it will be made at once to the Senate. The difficulty arising from the division of the Constitutional Convention is thus easily and satisfactorily disposed of. But another troublesome question arises, which may yet postpone for a while the representation of the new State in the House of Representatives.

The Minnesota "Enabling act" provided that she should have one Representative in Congress, and as many more as she should be entitled to according to representative population, as shown by a census, the taking of which was provided for. The schedule adopted by the Constitutional Convention provides for three Representatives, and three have been elected upon a general ticket. The census, however, shows that Minnesota is entitled to only one, or at most two—the second resting altogether upon the fact that she has a large fraction of population above the single ratio of representation.

But if Congress were now to admit the new State with her Constitution, and without question as to her title to three Representatives, the three would be admitted by that act. The Committee will avoid this difficulty by inserting in the bill the clause of the Enabling act providing for the number of Representatives,—and then leave the House, as judge of the qualifications of its members, to decide how many are entitled to seats under that clause. It is quite clear, however, that all three cannot be admitted. One of them at all events must be thrown out. Which shall it be? Who shall decide? Has the House the power to elect which of the gentlemen sent here shall represent a Minnesota constituency, and then disappoint those who voted for the other? The question is a troublesome one; but the generally received opinion is that it will be necessary to send all three back, with a view to a new election.

Our New-York Democracy always have a sensation of some sort on hand somewhere. Just now their principal theatre seems to be here, and scarce a Democratic politician of any note in the State is absent at the present hour. Two hundred at least, of [illegible] [illegible] in New-York. It is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] be confessed that for acting it is very real—especially when the players come to the cursing scenes.

The Barnburners, I believe, are the most disturbed in temper this time, because they think EDWIN CROSWELL and his friends are having everything their own way. They don't see why their ancient foes, but now dear friends and brethren, should have all the Marshals, Collectors, Postmasters, District-Attorneys, &c. They really fear it will spoil them, reopen the breach in their party, and leave some vacancies in hunker pockets that sadly need replenishing.

BIRDSALL, Ex-Senator DICKINSON's son-in-law, is thought quite sure to be Naval Officer at New-York, whereat some of our Barnburner friends swear awfully; and JOHN KELLY, generally so amiable, expresses the hope that the Senate will turn the nominee from their doors. For District-Attorney of the Northern District of New-York, the contest is between HOWELL, of Canandaigua, and SPENCER, of Ogdensburg. The fight over this prize is desperately fierce—CROSWELL leading the SPENCER army, while half a dozen little movements for HOWELL are led on by ERASTUS CORNING, DEAN RICHMOND, my good friend HAVEN, of Buffalo, and others. SPENCER is acknowledged to have the inside track, and the wrath of the Howellites is prodigious. What will be the end nobody knows; but such a gathering of the clans is not often effected by so slight a cause as that which is now crowding our hotels with New Yorkers, much to the delight of landlords and retailers of strychnine whiskey.

The bill reported to the Senate to-day by JEFFERSON DAVIS, increasing the army by the addition of two companies to each regiment of the present military establishment, will encounter less serious objection than the proposition for four or five new regiments; still it will encounter much opposition, and will have a hard struggle for success. Its greatest danger will be from amendment substituting authority to raise new regiments of volunteers for the Utah campaign alone. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. PATTERSON, against the passage of a law extending the time for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage.

By Mr. NOXON, against a modification of the Alien laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BURHANS, enlarging the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for incorporating the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn. Also, for constructing a railroad on Broadway, Brooklyn. Also for incorporating the Long Island Steamboat Company.

By Mr. FOOTE, for incorporating a Military Association in New-York, under the name of the Scott Life Guard.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

INTEREST ON CANAL DRAFTS.

The contractors on the Canals in a memorial to the Senate say that their drafts upon the Auditor of the Canal Department are, in many cases, protested, and ask for a law to compel the Auditor to pay interest from the time of issuing such drafts, and the costs of protest until they are paid.

ALIEN LAWS.

The Land Reform Association of the City of New-York remonstrate against the passage of Senator MATHEWS' bill, allowing aliens to hold and convey real estate through their President, Secretary and Business Committee.

REDEMPTION OF REAL ESTATE.

The citizens of Rochester remonstrate against the passage of the bill introduced by Senator NOXON in substance as follows:

1. It effectually substitutes a new contract for that made by the mortgagor and mortgagee.

2. That it assumes a false position in political economy, viz: that the debtor class is to be favored by the oppression of the creditor class.

3. That it would depreciate the mortgage securities deposited in the Banking Department, and held by Savings Institutions, from 25 to 50 per cent.

4. That it would tend to the [illegible].

5. That it would demoralize the State by putting upon the Statute-book a "stop-law, stay-law, or relief-law," from which its Statute-book is now free.

LONG ISLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Names: Messrs. Garret P. Bergen, Andrew B. Hodges, Wm. H. Van Voorhies, John Cashow, Obadiah Brown, Oscar Nixon, and associates, as a body corporate, under the name of the Long Island Steamboat Company, their capital stock to be $200,000, in shares of $100 each—the business to be managed by seven Directors, to be chosen annually. They are to be liable for debts pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as provided for in title 3, chap. 18, Sec. 5, part 1.

The Corporation is empowered to run boats between New-York and Port Jefferson, and Crane Neck on Long Island, or to any other point on Long Island Sound, for the purpose of carrying passengers and merchandise, or any other service usually performed by steam vessels.

No stock to be issued unless paid in full. The charter to continue for fifty years, and the Company to have privilege to any suitable and convenient points on Long Island Sound.

BROOKLYN FIRE LAWS.

That portion of the city of Brooklyn proposed to be exempted from the fire laws is included within the following boundaries: Between York-street on the North, Bridge-street on the West, Johnson-street on the South and Navy-street on the East.

RAILROAD IN BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Senator SPINOLA's bill for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn names as corporators AUGUSTUS SIMS, JOHN L. BROWN, JAMES M. POST, LOPEZ WOOD, and associates. It compels them to keep all inside and two feet outside the rails in the streets through which their road runs in good repair and cleanly condition, and limits their fare to five cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SPINOLA's bill to incorporate this Association empowers the Directors of the present Association in Brooklyn, known under the above name, to incorporate themselves, with power to hold real estate and other property to an amount not exceeding $100,000. It also prescribes the powers and duties of the officers, their mode of election, and directs the mode by which the property now owned by the Company shall be transferred to the Corporation—it to assume all present liabilities.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Mr. FOOTE's bill to organize a Military Association in the City of New-York, to be known as the "Scott Life Guard," says that it shall be composed exclusively of officers and soldiers who have actually served in the United States Army, Marine Corps or Volunteers in the late war with Mexico.

This corps is to consist of one company, unless their number exceeds 80, when they may organize as a battalion under one or more field-officers.

It names as officers of the first company J. H. HOBART WARD, Captain; ADDISON FARNSWORTH and WILLIAM H. BROWNE as first Lieutenants and JAMES SHERWOOD as second Lieutenant, and directs the Commissary-General to furnish the proper arms and equipments on the proper bonds being filed.

It also empowers them to act as a benevolent association, and names as its officers in this capacity, for President, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT; Gen. C. R. WHEAT, Vice-President; Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, as Secretary; and Lieut. HENRY GAINES, for Treasurer.

Mr. NOXON's bill, amending section 289 the Code of Procedure, is as follows:

If the action be one in which the defendant might have been arrested, as provided in section 179 and section 181, an execution against the person of the judgment debtor may be issued to any county within the jurisdiction of the Court, after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or in part. But no execution shall issue against the person of any defendant who may have been arrested in any action as provided in sections 179 and 181, unless the facts upon which such order of arrest was granted, or which would warrant the issuing of an execution against his person shall have been alleged in the complaint in such action, and if denied in his answer, shall have been found against him on the trial of such action.

The provisions of this act shall apply to actions or suits now pending, as well as to those hereafter to be commenced.

The bill amending the law relative to the sale of the Wallabout burying-ground, and the removal of the remains, introduced by Senator PRATT, repeals so much of the law as compels the removal of the remains to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and allows their removal to any cemetery in Kings or Queens County. It also confers additional powers on the trustees of the several churches interested in the ownership in the conveyance of the titles to property therein.

THE STATE PRISON AMENDMENT ACT.

The bill introduced for Senator WILLIAMS by Senator BOARDMAN yesterday, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. Amends act by providing that no Inspector shall be in charge of one Prison two successive terms.

SEC. 2. Prevents Inspector from suspending any agent, warden or guard unless on written charges, and then only temporarily. No removal to take place except after hearing by the Board. Gives Inspectors power to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. Throws additional restrictions over disbursing agents and requires increased responsibility from them.

SEC. 4. Requires a more detailed account to the Comptroller of all expenditures and receipts, requiring all items, with vouchers, sworn and subscribed to.

SEC. 5. Throws additional safeguards around contracts, so that all contracts to highest bidder for convict labor, for terms of five years, with optional privilege of renewal, requires that notices of letting shall be published in the State paper, and at least in one paper in each city of the State for sixty days prior to letting. No bids to be accepted or considered that contain more than one price per day for each convict, and nothing less than the labor of twenty-five convicts to be let for any one business except at Clinton Prison. The State not to be held responsible for damage by fire. Payment to be made on the 1st of each month in cash. Non-compliance with terms make forfeiture of contract.

SEC. 6. Provides that when contracts are abandoned, or when more convicts are in prison than existing contracts require, or when contractor refuses to employ whole number of convicts contracted for, for the space of ten days, then Inspectors may let the labor of the unemployed without advertising, but not at less than average contract price.

SEC. 7. More particularly and clearly defines the manner and mode of keeping the time of convicts, and also places more stringent rules for keeping the time of keepers, &c., employed by the State.

SEC. 8. Increases salaries of Inspectors to $2,000 per annum and 8 cents milage, after expiration of present terms.

SEC. 9. Makes false swearing under act perjury.

SEC. 10. Exacts greater accountability from the Clerks and storekeepers than heretofore, and forbids the employment of any convict in the clerk's office.

SEC. 11. Prevents the conveyance into the prison of any food other than regular prison diet, except on certificate of prison physician to hospital room. Breach of the provisions of this section punishable as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Allows Agent and Warden to sue in his own name on behalf of State for all moneys due from contractors or others, and debars defendants from pleading damages incurred or alleged in the case.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

Mr. RAWSON moved for another vote for Speaker.

Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by requesting the Americans to vote with one party or the other, in order to effect an organization.

Mr. LAW said that the Americans thanked the gentleman for his advice, but they would vote as pleased themselves, which doubtless would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. SMITH moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

Mr. GODDARD moved for a vote for Speaker, which when taken resulted thus: Van Valkenburgh, 54; Alvord, 49; Horton, 6; Law, 1.

Mr. BECKER (American) then moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker, and CHAS. HUGHES (American) Clerk of the House, and that the resolution be taken without a division.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of HUGHES and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Mr. DELANCY moved to table the whole subject. Carried—Ayes, 60; Nays, 41.

Mr. VAN HORN moved to proceed with the vote, and that on the third ballot the plurality elect.

Mr. LANNING inquired if that was a new proposition.

THE CLERK—It is not.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution as having been frequently voted down, and being at war with parliamentary rules, and unjust to the majority.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—Ayes, 60; Nays, 51.

Mr. CRAM moved that Messrs. Wolcott, Barnes, Armstrong, Lanning, and Law be a Committee to report an organization for the House.

Mr. C. H. ADAMS moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker and SIMEON H. MIX (Republican) be Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to strike out the name of MIX and insert RICHARDSON.

Mr. HOWELL moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried by 65 to 44.

The House agreed to an afternoon session to-day.

Mr. HOWELL moved that no leave of absence be granted, except in cases of sickness, until a Speaker be elected. Lost.

Mr. LAW moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, Clerk.

Mr. W. F. JONES moved to amend by inserting the name of RICHARDSON.

After considerable skirmishing to force a direct vote on the proposition, the motion to amend by inserting RICHARDSON's name, was adopted by 56 to 54.

The original resolution as amended was then voted down by a straight party vote of 52 to 56.

Mr. H. BAKER moved that R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH be Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY Clerk.

Mr. RICHARDS moved, in amendment, to substitute the name of CHARLES HUGHES for REILLY's.

Mr. PARSONS moved to substitute the names of ALVORD and RICHARDSON.

Both amendments were voted down.

The question recurring on the original motion, Mr. WAGER moved to substitute the name of Mr. ALVORD for that of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Mr. WAGER's amendment was lost. Ayes, 50; Nays, 57.

Mr. LAW then rose to a question of privilege. A member, in explaining his vote on the amendment making Mr. VAN VALKENBURG Speaker and Mr. HUGHES Clerk, had stated that the Americans had opposed Mr. RICHARDSON for Clerk because of his foreign birth. This was utterly unfounded. They made no such opposition to the Republican candidate. No such thought had ever crossed their minds, and the statement was totally and unqualifiedly erroneous.

The question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. BAKER, Mr. HOWELL moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. ALVORD for Speaker, and Mr. WILSON for Clerk. Laid on the table.

The House then took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was very exciting.

A preliminary vote was taken for Speaker before the opening of the ball, with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh	53	Horton	6
Alvord	47	Law	1

Mr. H. BAKER then led off by renewing the motion declaring Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and JOHN J. REILLY, Clerk.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to amend by inserting the name of A. M. CLAPP for that of JOHN J. REILLY.

Mr. PARSONS moved to amend, by declaring Mr. ALVORD elected Speaker.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion lost.

Amidst much excitement, the amendment of Mr. PARSONS, striking out of the resolution all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "that Mr. ALVORD be elected Speaker," was carried, by ayes 52, nays 52, Messrs. BATCHELLER, BECKER, HORTON, LAW, D. MILLER, and RUSSELL voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. C. BOUGHTON, American, had paired off, and Messrs. HODGE and REYNOLDS, Americans, were absent.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, Mr. RUSSELL declared he had voted under error, but the result was not allowed to be altered.

The question was then announced by the Clerk to be on the first amendment to the original resolution as just amended.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege, and argued that in reality Mr. ALVORD was elected Speaker, as the amendment being to strike out and insert was equivalent to the original resolution.

A excited debate ensued, and Mr. DAYTON was overruled.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and was lost, by 52 to 52—a tie vote.

The question then recurred on the original resolution of Mr. H. BAKER, which was tabled by ayes 51, nays 42.

Mr. HALL next moved that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH be elected Speaker.

Mr. WAGER moved that every person but the members, reporters and officers be excluded from the bar.

At this time the crowding of the lobby was immense.

A warm debate now sprung up.

Mr. H. BAKER opposed Mr. WAGER's motion, and moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. HALL's resolution electing Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH was then lost, by ayes 50, nays 54.

Mr. LYNCH, of New-York, then endeavored to change the programme by moving that JOHN J. REILLY be declared elected Clerk. He did this to test the honesty of Mr. BAKER, who had indorsed Mr. REILLY at the morning session.

Mr. BAKER said he had offered to vote for Mr. REILLY in connection with Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, and would do so still.

Mr. CAMP moved to amend by providing three sessions a day until an organization was effected, when the whole subject was tabled.

During this discussion much figuring had been going on, and evidently something was planning.

Mr. LAMPORT moved that another vote be taken for Speaker, and a plurality elect.

After an ineffectual effort to lay this on the table, Mr. MCINTOSH moved to amend by making Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

Intense excitement prevailed during the vote on this resolution, for it became evident that the Republicans generally had decided since the morning to support it.

The vote resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Becker and C. Boughton, Americans, and the balance Republicans—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Batcheller, Horton, Law, D. Miller and Russell, Americans; Lewis, Republican, and the balance Democrats—52.

Lost by a tie vote.

Much warmth of feeling was manifested during this test, and at the close another spirited skirmish on the plurality rule occurred, pending which an effort was set on foot to reconsider the last vote.

This getting mixed about, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The lobbies were densely packed during the session.

The late Tornado at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due. They contain the details of the late storm of wind that passed over that city. The tornado was of about five minutes' duration, and came from the southwest. The shipping and steamboats suffered immense damage, and many lives were lost. The extent of damage in the interior by the storm had not been learned.

Fire in a School-Building at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Yesterday afternoon one of the female teachers in the Chapman School, East Boston, discovered a fire in the cellar of the building, kindled from the furnace, and with great presence of mind privately informed the several teachers in the building. The scholars in the eight rooms were dismissed, and orderly left the building without knowing the cause. Soon after and before the two remaining rooms could be cleared, the alarm was given, but the teachers stationed themselves at the doors and prevented a rush, and passed all the scholars out safely. There were ten teachers and five hundred children in the building. The fire was confined to the basement and was extinguished without serious damage.

The Cahawba at New-Orleans—The Empire City and Many Other Vessels Aground.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York 12th inst., *via* Havana 18th, arrived at a late hour last night, having been detained for twelve hours at the Southwest Pass, where several vessels are aground, blocking up the channel.

The steamship *Empire City*, which left this city on Wednesday morning for Havana and New-York, is among the vessels aground at the Pass.

The *Cahawba* brings no news of importance from Havana.

Burning of the St. Cloud Hotel.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Friday, Jan. 22.

The St. Cloud Hotel was destroyed here, last night, by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured for $60,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

At the election on the 4th inst., the majority against the Lecompton Constitution was 10,226.

A Burglar Shot by a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

A policeman shot a burglar named G. MCGUIRE, whom he caught this morning robbing a store on Gay-street, in this city. The wound is not mortal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

No. 65.—John McGavock *vs.* Peter W. Woodliff—Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 42.—Argument continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

Death of Judge Kinnicutt.

WORCESTER, Friday, Jan. 22.

THOMAS KINNICUTT, Judge of Probate in this county and President of the Central Bank, died of apoplexy at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 22.

The Provincial Parliament is announced to meet on the 25th of February.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22—2 P. M.

THERMOMETER—In the shade, 36.50° Fahr.
BAROMETER—30.51 set fair.
WIND—N. E by N.; light breeze.
SKY—Cloudless.
NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.—Clear and cool. Therm. 30°.
NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer, 24°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FRIDAY FORENOON, Jan. 22.

BANGOR, 8:30 A. M.—Pleasant; wind northeast. Thermometer 12°.
CALAIS, 9 A. M.—Fresh and clear; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
EASTPORT, 9 A. M.—Clear and cold; wind northwest. Thermometer, zero.
PORTLAND, 9 A. M.—Clear; wind north; Ther. 12°.
ST. JOHN, 9 A. M.—Clear; very cold; wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
NEW-YORK.—Noon. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 36°.
HALIFAX.—10 A. M. Stormy; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
YARMOUTH.—10 A. M. Clear; wind north. Thermometer 12°.
CHARLOTTEVILLE.—9 A. M. Cold snow-storm; wind north. Thermometer 14°.
SACKVILLE.—9 A. M. Clear; wind north-northwest. Thermometer 6° below zero.
FON DU LAC—Cloudy. Thermometer 26°.
PORTAGE CITY—Cloudy. Thermometer 32°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer 23°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Clear; wind northwest. Thermometer 32°.
FULTON, Ill.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 28°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 32°.
ST. LOUIS.—Clear; wind southeast. Therm. 46°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear; wind southeast. Thermometer 32°.
CHICAGO—Clear, warm weather. Thermometer 42°.
PHILADELPHIA—Clear; wind northeast. Therm. 46°.
TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 28°.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear. Thermometer 40°.
CINCINNATI.—Clear. Thermometer 36°.
LOUISVILLE. Foggy. Thermometer 40°.
COLUMBUS.—Clear. Thermometer 32°.
BUFFALO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 21°.
CLEVELAND.—Cloudy; wind southwest.
PITTSBURG.—Foggy. Thermometer 30°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Warm and bright; wind east.
MONTREAL.—Clear. Thermometer 6° below zero.
DETROIT.—Hazy. Thermometer 32°.
MILWAUKEE.—Clear. Thermometer 35°.

FRIDAY EVENING—6 P. M.

WASHINGTON.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 45°.
DUNKIRK.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
HORNELLSVILLE.—Pleasant. Wind northwest. Thermometer 30°.
ELMIRA.—Pleasant. Wind north. Ther. 35°.
PORT JERVIS.—Mild and pleasant.
NEWBURG.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 25°.
CLARK'S SUMMIT, PA.—Clear and cold. Ther. 30°.
ITHACA.—Clear. Ther. 30°.
BUFFALO.—Weather clear and mild. Ther. 32°.
ROCHESTER.—Clear and cold. Wind east. Ther. 19°.
SYRACUSE.—Clear and cold. Wind northeast.
AUBURN.—Clear. Wind northeast. Ther. 20°.
UTICA.—Clear. Wind east. Ther. 20.
SCHENECTADY.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. 12°.
ALBANY.—Cold. Thermometer 17°.
TROY.—Wind north. Thermometer 14°.
BANGOR, ME.—Clear. Wind northwest. Ther. 18°.
CALAIS, ME.—Clear. Wind north. Ther. zero.
PORTLAND, ME.—Wind northeast. Clear. Thermometer 15°.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 10°.
SACKVILLE.—Wind northwest. Clear. Thermometer 8° below zero.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—Very clear and cold. Wind northwest.
BOSTON—Clear. Wind north. Thermometer 32°.
TORONTO, C. W.—Cold, with appearance of snow.
SANDY HOOK, 6 P. M.—Wind northwest and blowing fresh. Thermometer, 28°.
BALTIMORE.—The weather during the day was mild and delightful. This evening it is cold, with indications of snow.

Mrs. Cora Hatch on Spirits.

MRS. CORA HATCH made her appearance at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening, to speak on any topic relating to Spirit-life which might be selected by the audience. The audience was large, intelligent and attentive. A Committee, selected for the purpose, propounded the following as the text for Mrs. HATCH: "We desire a detailed account of the scenery, amusements and employments of the angels." The lady went into her trance, and spoke for an hour and a half, in an exceedingly transcendental style at the start, and more practically towards the end. She defined the constitution of society in Heaven, or Spirit-land, and gave her hearers warning that their condition out of the body depended altogether upon their behavior while in it.

The Spirit-land or Heaven she pictured as a series of worlds, wherein the sympathies of minds find their precise level; where the mind that gravitates towards gross materialism on earth finds itself associated spiritually with minds of the same bent; where the artist finds a region of beauty, such as he pictures to himself here; where MOZART, BEETHOVEN, HANDEL and HAYDN, and all creators of harmony, find their own class of associates, all musical and harmonious; and where the classes of intellect find their congenial spirits, with whom they associate eternally. Moreover, the spirits walk the earth. The drunkard, whose idea of pleasure is the orgie of the Five Points, is quite as degraded hereafter as here. His spirit, according to Mrs. H., is as a worm crawling about upon the city's paving stones; the lowest stage of spiritual life, as he was the worst type of physical degradation. Heaven has beauties that are visible only to the more refined intelligences. It has scenery, rivers full of precious stones, golden skies, things to warm the soul of the poet, and to give the artist a perpetual feast. So all good men, who follow truth, justice and love, find boundless sources of enjoyment. Yet the means of reaching these highest and happiest localities, where the poet, the artist and all good men go, lie within the reach of every individual. We who are in the body have the power to fix our degree of approach to this supernal bliss, by living holily and truthfully, so long as the corporeal body holds together.

MRS. HATCH wound up with a solemn exhortation to live with a view to future elevation. She then paused, and after a moment or two, requested to know if her exposition had been satisfactory? There were some disbelievers in the seats who were not satisfied. One old gentleman desired to know if amusements existed in the spirit-land? MRS. HATCH replied that she had tried to answer this question;—she could say no more than she had already uttered. The amusements of the next world consist of the pleasures each mind finds to its taste here. Somebody had suggested to her that Young America might pine for fast horses. The amusements of such would be few. "Fast" young men would find in the spirit-world that their "fast" practices in the flesh would come up before them altogether too fast to be thoroughly enjoyable. They would be ready to find their amusement in anything else but "fast" life. In short, this class of persons were incontinently consigned to a place, the view of which was a reminder of the conventional Hades. Pure intelligences, however, would find abundant amusements.

Thereupon, a practical gentleman, with a disbelieving physiognomy, inquired touching the employments, other than amusement, of the angels. On this point, the lady was unable to give any satisfactory information. She averred, however, that in the higher spheres of the spirit-land there is no idleness and no longing for that which is not. Other inquiries were invited, but none came; the lady offered an invocation to "The Spirit of Divinity," and with a touch from the finger of Mr. HATCH came out of her trance, seated herself in the rear of the platform, and passed her hand over her eyes after her customary manner; and was again Mrs. HATCH in her own proper person.

The Supposed Wife Murder in Greene-street [illegible]

About two weeks ago, it will be remembered, we noted the mysterious disappearance and supposed murder of the wife of a man named ALEXANDER LEON MARIE, a jeweler, lately residing at No. 165 Greene-street. MARIE, it will be recollected, gave out that his wife had gone to Havana and died there of yellow fever. The story was, however, discredited, and the Police called in, who thoroughly searched the premises, made excavations in the cellar and privies, but could find nothing to warrant the husband's detention. He was permitted to go at large, and has since disappeared. Since the disappearance of MARIE, M. REDEAUX, the father of his wife, has published a statement denying her alleged death at Havana. The following statement, published in yesterday's Brooklyn *Times*, adds farther to the mystery of the case. Mr. ROBERT BOYLE, jeweler, residing in Lee-avenue, near Wilson-street, is given as the authority:

Mr. BOYLE states that some months ago he worked in Lispenard-street, in the same building as MARIE. They were thrown together considerably, and he necessarily became well acquainted both with MARIE and his wife. In October MARIE removed to Greene-street, and BOYLE, calling on him one day, and remarking the absence of Mrs. MARIE, was told by her husband that she had gone to Pennsylvania to see her relations. BOYLE mentioned this to his wife on going home, and Mrs. BOYLE, who was acquainted with Mrs. MARIE, insisted that the latter had no relatives in Pennsylvania. On this first visit of BOYLE to MARIE after the disappearance of the latter's wife, BOYLE noticed that MARIE's behavior was very strange and unaccountable. During the visit he had occasion to go into the yard, where there were two privies. MARIE shouted to him to go into the smaller one. While there he heard MARIE go into the larger one and also heard some one in there cleaning and scraping; heard MARIE say to this person that it was all right. MARIE waited till BOYLE had come out, and then went into the house with him. On his next visit to MARIE's house, which was in December, BOYLE remarked to MARIE that his wife could not have gone to Pennsylvania, as Mrs. BOYLE was certain she had no relatives there; MARIE replied that he was mistaken in mentioning Pennsylvania, he should have said Cuba. He said he had heard from his wife since she had been in Cuba, and she had signified her intention of returning by the last steamer; he added that he was in great concern because she had not arrived. His suspicions being aroused by the strangeness of MARIE's conduct and demeanor, BOYLE retired into the yard, and this time went into the larger privy. He saw dark stains, as if of blood, on the seat; and on the door was a mark of bloody fingers, traceable still through a coat of whitewash which had been laid over it. When he came out and entered the house, MARIE asked him—"Did you smell anything strange down there?" BOYLE was afraid to say that he did, MARIE's appearance was so threatening and excited, though the fact was that he smelt a most horrible stench; he simply replied that he noticed nothing particular. Here MARIE's demeanor became still more strange; his eyes rolled wildly, and he exclaimed that "he had spent $4 50 in whitewashing and painting to remove those marks, and they were yet there as plain as ever." After this MARIE pressed BOYLE to partake of some coffee before leaving; but being fearful of being poisoned, he declined, and embraced the first opportunity to leave the house. Feeling it his duty to make deposition of these facts, he called on Mr. REDEAUX, the father of Mrs. MARIE, who, after hearing his statement, was convinced that his daughter had met with foul play at the hands of her husband. Mr. REDEAUX, therefore, accompanied Mr. BOYLE before Justice BOGERT, who, after listening to the statement, advised them to apply to the Recorder for a *habeas corpus* to search for the body of the woman. They applied to the Recorder, procured the *habeas corpus*, and the police were directed to search the premises. This occurred just at the holidays, and the police not only postponed the duty until the holidays had expired, but were indiscreet enough to let it reach MARIE's ears that the premises were to be searched. The consequence was, that when the police came and had the privy emptied, there was found in it nothing but three or four feet of Croton water. MARIE soon after disappeared, and thus the matter stands.

Appeal for the Destitute Poor.

No. 386 Broome-street, Friday, Jan. 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is now a month since I made an appeal in behalf of the poor of our City through your columns. There was an immediate response, which has enabled us to feed many a hungry family, and until now I have not been out of bread for the poor. But to-day I have not been able to supply all the needy with bread, nor shall I be to-morrow without some aid from those who are truly benevolent.

We have given out six hundred loaves of bread the past month to families in great need. We have purchased shoes and clothes for several needy children and sent them [illegible]. Some are saved from great distress, and one family from starvation [illegible].

The following [illegible] these efforts. On Thursday evening [illegible] attention was directed to a case of very great [illegible] and suffering in Waverley-place, No. —, a widow with two small children, both of them sick with typhoid fever. This woman was the widow of a sea captain. For two years she had supported herself and children with her needle—working sixteen hours per day for her four little boys. We gave her some bread, and paid her rent for the present month. We gave her also a little money to provide for the immediate wants of the sick and to supply some clothing as they had need. She has been cared for since, and her children have recovered. Yours truly,

W. R. SMITH.

New-York Conference City [illegible].

Extensive Fire in the Bowery—Three Buildings Burned—Loss [illegible]—Insured for $16,000.

A few minutes before 1 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of ADOLPH [illegible], No. 187 Christie-street. Owing to the quantity of shavings and seasoned lumber stored in the premises, the fire got under such rapid headway before any of the fire companies reached the ground that three buildings were burned, causing a total loss of [illegible]. The fire caught in the basement of Mr. [illegible] and destroyed his entire stock, valued at [illegible], which was insured for $4,000, as follows: [illegible] Erie Insurance Company, $1,000; [illegible] Company, $2,000; and the [illegible] Company of New-Jersey, $800.

About 15 men who were in the employ [illegible] set of tools valued at $40, on which there was no insurance. These men had been working on half time for several weeks. The building—five story brick—was owned by R. MAYBERRY; loss $5,000; insured for $[illegible] in the Excelsior and St. Mark's Insurance Companies.

The fire extended to No. 236 Bowery, a four-story brick building. HENRY FREUND, who occupied the first story as a cabinet shop, sustained a loss of $[illegible]. Insured $150. LAW & BRYANT occupied the second floor; loss $500. Fully insured. [illegible] occupied the third floor as a cabinet shop. Loss $[illegible]. Insured in Beekman Insurance Company. T. [illegible], who occupied a portion of the same floor as a rocking-chair manufactory; loss [illegible]. Insured $[illegible]. LEOPOLD DUNKER, [illegible], occupied a portion of first floor; loss [illegible]. No insurance. AUGUSTUS DOHN, cabinet-maker, occupied a portion of the same floor; loss $[illegible]. Insured in the Beekman Insurance Company. The building was owned by LOUIS B. CASE; loss $[illegible]. Fully insured.

From the above building the flames communicated to No. 238 Bowery, called the "[illegible] County," occupied as a bowling saloon by [illegible]. His loss is $1,000—fully insured in the Astor Insurance Company. The fire extended to No. 9 Stanton-street, a three-story brick building. The first was occupied by WM. STONE & Co., veterinary surgeons. [illegible] in the building, under his charge, were rescued. The second floor was occupied as a coffin manufactory, by JOHN STATS; loss, $500. No insurance. JACOB [illegible], chair manufacturer, occupied the third floor; loss, $600. No insurance. JOHN HAMMOND owned the building; loss, $2,000. No insurance. The building No. 13 Stanton-street, occupied as a cooper shop, slightly damaged; loss only $50.

Through the arduous exertions of the firemen the fire was prevented from spreading farther. It was feared at one time that the entire block would have been consumed. The occupants of the buildings in the vicinity moved out a large portion of their goods. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The examination in the case was commenced yesterday afternoon by the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the bursting of a stove-pipe in the basement of No. 192 Maiden-lane. Damage trifling.

STABBING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A young man, named GEORGE W. JONES, residing at No. [illegible] Washington-street, was stabbed at 7 o'clock last evening, at No. 73 Madison-street, by another young man, named JOSEPH SMITH. Mr. HENRY ADAMS and JOHN JONES, who reside at No. 73 Madison-street, got into an altercation in a back room, when the parties first named joined in—SMITH taking sides with ADAMS, and JONES with the other JONES, who is a relation of his. JONES was stabbed in his left breast, and had the little finger of his left hand nearly cut off. The wound is quite deep and considered dangerous. [illegible] of SMITH and ADAMS [illegible]. STEPHENSON, HODGSON and FOLAN, of the detective force, arrested the belligerents, including the wounded, and conveyed them to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, where they were locked up for the night.

☞ The lower tiers of six red flannel petticoats, "just reaching to their wearers' ankles," flashed on our vision in a walk up Broadway, between BRYANT's and Bleecker-street, yesterday. This, for a fine day and no mud, is brilliant testimony to our civilization. One rainy day, to excuse the necessary elevation of the investing silks, would set all Broadway in a blaze.

Kansas Affairs—Democratic Protest Against the Lecompton Movement.

A Democratic Territorial Convention was held at Leavenworth, Kansas, at which the following memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens and bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, in view of the fact that a Convention, assembled a short time since at Lecompton, framed and published an instrument which they styled "The Constitution of the State of Kansas," and contemplate, with the approval of your honorable body, to put it into operation, without our sanction, and against our emphatic protest, hereby respectfully ask your honorable body to give the said instrument no countenance or encouragement whatever, but to reject it in consideration of the regard you have for the people of the Territory; and in so rejecting it, we would further respectfully ask your honorable body to pass, at as early a day as possible, an act corresponding with the act given to the Territory of Minnesota, by which the people of Kansas may meet, by representatives, in Convention, frame a Constitution which shall be referred back to them for ratification or rejection, and which, if so ratified, shall be submitted to your honorable body as the Constitution under which we would be admitted into the Union as a State; and your memorialists will every pray, &c.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

S. W. JOHNSTON, President.

A. Rees, J. O'Brien, J. Garvin, J. Ege, A. B. Bartlett, Vice-Presidents.

R. L. Ream, J. C. Hemingray, S. W. Driggs, V. B. Young, Secretaries.

Tuckerman the Mail Robber—How he was Detected in his Embezzlements in Boston.

A letter in the Hartford *Times* gives interesting particulars of the manner in which TUCKERMAN was first detected in dishonest practices:

"TUCKERMAN is a gentlemanly-looking man, [illegible] years of age. He was formerly the Treasurer of the Eastern Railway Company, which runs from Boston to Maine, and the Directors had great confidence in him, as he was a mild, inoffensive, 'clever' fellow. They did not properly examine his accounts. The result was a defalcation of between one and two hundred thousand dollars. When this fact was discovered, the officers of the road did not feel inclined to prosecute such a 'fine, clever fellow.' But an old man, in a rural district, who owned one or two shares of stock, sent a letter to TUCKERMAN, representing that his interests had been injured by the defalcation, and that unless he (T.) would send him some four or five hundred dollars, he would prosecute him. TUCKERMAN, under the advice of counsel, refused to comply with the request. The old man was as good as his word. He had legal proceedings instituted against TUCKERMAN, and he was put under bonds in the amount of $15,000. He procured these bonds, and then went to work at the United States mails to mend his fortunes.

The amount of ready money obtained by him is not known. He was arrested about the time the decision was to have been rendered on some important point in his defalcation case. That case will hang over him till the mail robbery affair is settled, be the time longer or shorter.

"On the 20th, TUCKERMAN was arraigned before the United States Commissioner at New-Haven on the charge of mail robbery. JOHN A. [illegible], of Boston, appeared as his counsel, and moved for a reduction of his bail, already fixed at $20,000, viz.: $5,000 each on four counts. His idea seemed to be that the bail should not exceed $5,000—that he might obtain this, and then he could have an opportunity of preparing for his final trial. The Commissioner at once refused to reduce the bonds at all, and by the agreement of both parties the examination of the case was ordered to take place on the 28th inst., and TUCKERMAN was remanded to jail.

The Providence *Post* notices the fact that not a single murder has been committed in Rhode Island during the past year, notwithstanding capital punishment is abolished.

LIFE OF DR. KANE.

Biography of Elisha Kent Kane, by William Elder. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia.

The anxiously-anticipated *Biography of Dr. Kane* has at last made its appearance, and the heart of the reading world will throb gratefully towards its author for the authentic and loving story of our Arctic explorer. Doctor Elder has a special genius for biographical writing, as he abundantly proved in his sketch of General Cass, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that he was selected to perform the task which he has so satisfactorily fulfilled in the *Biography of Elisha Kent Kane*. He says, most justly:

"I think I have [illegible] my narrative with anything, except my own personality—for which I respectfully refuse to offer either apology or justification."

The biographer, like the portrait-painter, must necessarily infuse himself into his work, and it depends upon himself whether his subject suffers in consequence. A mean artist could not paint the portrait of a hero, and none but a writer of kindred nature could have properly written a biography of so noble a character as Doctor Kane. The biographer in this case is as noble as his subject as possible, except in that integrity of intellect and love of truth which are becoming alarmingly rare among literary men. The public care more for the [illegible] of fiction than veracity of statement, or correctness of principle, and those who cater for the public taste must adapt their works to the popular demand. Doctor Elder had other qualifications for his task: he knew the subject of his work thoroughly, had enjoyed his friendship, and loved him ardently. But he never permits his personal feelings to obtrude themselves, and there were no blemishes in the character or career of his subject which required the obliterating hand of friendship to suppress. He says what few biographers could say.

"Bless the memory of the man for the the happiness I have this day in declaring, that I have not been obliged to suppress a letter or a line for the sake of his fame."

There is nothing more creditable to the character of Dr. Kane in all the story of his life, than this frank and simple declaration of his biographer. The only fault we have to find with him is for not giving more copious extracts from the correspondence of Dr. Kane, for it is in the private and unstudied letters of such men that we can best discover their real character.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d February, 1820, in Walnut-street, between Seventh and Eighth. His father, Judge Kane, is well known, and his American ancestry, who were [illegible] a century in the New World, comprised the four great stocks of which the majority of our people are composed. They were Irish, Low Dutch, English, and Scotch, and they belonged to the Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed, Quakers and Presbyterians.

The combination were of the best possible elements, but it does not appear that either of them manifested a predominance in the character of the man. He was simply an American. He was a slight, frail child, quick, bold, active, impatient of restraint, and greatly averse to regular studies. There was nothing remarkable in his boyhood, and his parents, it seems, did not anticipate any greatness for their eldest child. He soon manifested a love of enterprise, and delighted in accomplishing feats of difficulty and danger for the mere pleasure of accomplishing them. His biographer says he earned the character of a bad boy, because he was a brave one, and would not pocket an affront from anybody. His first notable exploit, which seemed to indicate his future achievements, was a successful *attempt to* make the ascent of a tall kitchen chimney, which rose temptingly above the roof sixteen feet high. He had made up his mind that he would seat himself upon the top of this towering pile, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he persuaded his younger brother Tom to assist him. After the family were a-bed and asleep, he got out upon the roof, and by the aid of a clothes-line which he had secreted for the purpose, he succeeded in accomplishing the aim of his ambition at the imminent risk of breaking his neck; and having seated himself on the chimney top he went back to bed. He was then ten years old, and like the similar feat related of Lord Nelson, it indicated only a boldness of character which might in time *ripen into* a hero or a burglar. Up to his thirteenth year he was an *unpromising* schoolboy, and, according to the testimony of the family physician, "he manifested no extraordinary love of learning." He had an extraordinary love for learning, however, though it was not noticed, because it was manifested in a direction different from what his teachers desired; and he was called refractory because he would not seem to consent when he did not mean to obey. He would only study according to his own inclinations, and refused to be driven where he did not wish to go. He was fond of chemistry, geology, and geographical explorations, and delighted in all kinds of field sports; he had a partiality for sketching and whittling, and was fascinated by dogs and horses. But he hated classical studies, and took genially and fondly to *Robinson Crusoe* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. At the age of sixteen he began to be sensible of his deficiencies in study, and set himself resolutely to make amends for his neglect of the classics; his father intended him for a civil engineer, and he had given more attention to mathematics than to his other studies, so that when he was taken to New-Haven for the purpose of being entered at Yale, he was found not to be sufficiently prepared for college, and that he would be compelled to devote himself to another year of preparatory study. So it was determined that he should enter at the University of Virginia, where a greater freedom was permitted. He remained here a year and a half, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in chemistry, having also made considerable progress in Latin and Greek. But the symptoms of the disease which at last proved fatal, and which had first manifested itself at New-Haven, now assumed so alarming a form that his father had to carry him home in a blanket. For a long time his life was despaired of by his family, and when he recovered it was only to be informed that he might at any moment fall as suddenly as from a musket-shot. He was now in his eighteenth year, and about to commence the serious business of life with the knowledge that he had in his system a fatal disease which might suddenly terminate his earthly career at a moment's warning, and which was sure to be always a source of pain and suffering. His father said to him, "Elisha, if you must die, die in the harness," and he resolved to act in conformity with the advice, which was, in reality, a matter of necessity, for inaction was more injurious to him than constant exposure to dangers, and he found that the only way to combat with his enemy was *to keep himself incessantly employed*. There is the best authority for the opinion, according *to his biographer*, that his ailments had always in them a preponderating character of neuropathic disturbance. Even when he was comparatively free from the acute form of rheumatic disorder, his nerves were tingling and rioting with irritation. But in the midst of this nervous rioting he was always heroically calm, sedate, serious and thoughtful. His friends believing that his disease rendered him unfit for the profession of an engineer, he yielded to their suggestions and began the study of medicine. In his twenty-first year he was elected Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blockley. He attended strictly to his duties for six months, while he was laboring under so severe an attack of cardiac disease as to be unable to sleep in a horizontal position, and he never closed his eyes at night without the feeling that the chances were against his ever opening them again in this world. The consciousness of his physical condition must have weighed heavily upon his ardent nature; but it never interfered in the least degree with the performance of his duties. On one occasion, when he was going the rounds of the hospital with Dr. McPheeters, they encountered a wretched cripple who had been married to a healthy young woman in the house. Looking at the miserable man, his companion asked what he supposed must be the thoughts of the cripple's wife as she reflected that he was her lord and master. "It is to save some lady just such reflections that I have made up my mind never to marry," he replied. While at the Blockley Hospital, he distinguished himself by his inaugural thesis on *Kyesteln*, which the faculty of the University requested him to publish, and which attracted attention even among the *savans* of Europe. His father, being satisfied that the routine of a physician's life would be fatal to his son's constitution, obtained for him, without his knowledge, an appointment as a Surgeon in the Navy. He was greatly indisposed to the place, and the position he held on shipboard was always odious to him. His aversion to a sea life amounted to detestation; but he again yielded to his father's wishes, and after his examination prepared himself cheerfully for his new duties.

Now commences the actual career of this remarkable man, and henceforth his life is a succession of wild and romantic adventures, which sound more like the creations of some highly imaginative fictionist than the actual exploits of a slight youth, who, with a mortal disease in his system, has quietly schooled himself to the determination to die in harness. His first appointment to active service was as physician to our Chinese Embassy, when Mr. Cushing was sent out as Commissioner to China. The Commissioner went out over land, with the design of meeting the frigate at Bombay that was to carry him to Canton, and Doctor Kane embarked in the *Brandywine*, expecting to join him at that port. He sailed in May, 1843, and had the advantage of stopping at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro. At the latter place he improved his time by making an *ascent of the Eastern Andes*, which rear their fantastic forms on the Coast of Brazil. The notes which he made of this exploration were unhappily lost while he was traveling on the Nile. On the voyage from Rio to Bombay he employed himself assiduously in the study of navigation and modern languages, and Mr. Cushing not having arrived when the *Brandywine* reached the latter port, he directly began to visit the caves of Elephanta, and every other object of interest in the neighborhood, and then started on an elephant hunt in the island of Ceylon. The frigate, with the Commissioner and his suite, arrived at Canton in July, 1844, and impatient at the tedious progress of Chinese diplomacy, he obtained leave of absence from Mr. Cushing, and started to make an exploration of the Philippine Islands. He traversed the largest of the group, Lu*conia, from Manila across to its Pacific coast*, and, at great hazards and imminent perils, he made the descent of the crater of the Tael—a feat which but one European had ever attempted, and he without success. This feat very nearly cost him his life—first, by the poisonous gases he inhaled; and secondly, from the attacks of the wild natives, who were outraged by his sacrilegious invasion of the residence of their Diety. After the departure of the embassy, he remained at Canton to establish himself as a physician; but, at the end of six months, he was struck down with the rice fever, and came near dying, but he recovered after a long illness, and left Whampoa for Singapore, in company with a young Englishman, intending to make the overland journey for Europe; and while *en route*, he visited Borneo and Sumatra, and crossing over to the Indian Peninsula, he made the ascent of the Himalaya Mountains. Arriving in Calcutta about the time the great Dwarkanath Tagore was preparing to start on his *visit* to England, he joined the *suite* of the princely East Indian, and having visited Persia and Syria, parted from him at Alexandria, whence he visited Thebes and the Pyramids, and, in the course of his wanderings, formed the acquaintance of Professor Lepsius. Here again he twice narrowly escaped with his life—once in a skirmish with the Bedouins, in which he was wounded in the leg, and then from an attack of the plague. After six months of travel, he determined to return to Manila, and establish himself as a physician, but failing to obtain permission from the Spanish authorities, he bent his steps homeward through Italy, France, and England. At home once more, in 1846 he hired a house, and made preparations for settling down in his native city as a physician. He had never been commissioned as a surgeon in the Navy, and thoroughly detesting the rules of the service, he would have resigned his post, but the country was on the verge of war with Mexico, and he could not, in honor, abandon it just as there was a chance of his services being needed. Three weeks before war was declared, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, bound for the coast of Africa. He cheerfully obeyed the summons, and after visiting the King of Dahomey, he was attacked with the coast fever, and was again brought to death's door; being completely prostrated, he returned home invalided, and never wholly recovered from this disease. But the Mexican War was not at an end, and he panted for an opportunity to distinguish himself in his country's service, still determined to die in harness. He applied to the President for an appointment as an Army Surgeon, and was dispatched to Mexico with *orders for the Commander-in-Chief*. On his passage to Vera Cruz, he narrowly escaped a watery grave on board the rickety little steamer *Fashion*, which has since been rendered famous by the fillibuster, Walker, and after landing at his port of destination, he started immediately for the capital, with an escort composed of a company of contra-guerillas, commanded by the infamous Dominguez, and while on this journey, he distinguished himself by his valor and chivalric conduct in the encounter between his escort and the Mexican guerillas, among whom were Gen. Gaona and his son, whose lives, together with those of four other officers, he was the means of saving; and, on his return, received the complimentary present of a sword from his fellow-townsmen. He suffered terribly while in Mexico, from fever, exposure, and the effects of a lance wound which he received in the affair with the guerillas. On his return home, after the war was ended, he was sent to the Mediterranean in the store-ship *Supply*, and, while on this voyage, was seized with an attack of tetanus, the most terrible of all disorders, when, to use his own expression, his body felt as though it were composed of fiddle-strings, and a host of devils were tuning him up. He had not the faintest hope of recovering from this disorder, but he did, and returned to Norfolk, not quite dead, in September, 1849. After a brief rest at home, he was again ordered on duty on the Coast Survey, and in the Spring succeeding he was luxuriating among Cherokee roses and blooming magnolias in the perfume-laden atmosphere of Florida; and on the 12th of May, while bathing in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, he was suddenly startled by a brief missive from Washington, ordering him to proceed at once to New-York to join the Arctic Expedition in search of the long-lost Franklin. In seven and a half days from that date he had left the port of New-York, and was proceeding on the voyage which has given immortality to his name. The rest of his story is too well known to need recapitulation.

The commander of the expedition, Lieutenant De Haven, had never even heard of Doctor Kane until they met for the first time in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, the day before they set sail, and he confesses that when he took the measure of the man upon whom the health of himself and crew must depend, he felt a misgiving that he was not the right man for the place, and if there had been time he would have requested the Department to exchange him for some more promising person. But there was not time, and he made up his mind to send the feeble-looking little doctor back as soon as he got to Greenland, if he should hold out so long. The Doctor was as usual sea-sick, and when they touched at Whale-fish Island, after having been thirty-one days at sea, an English transport-ship was found there, and Capt. De Haven benevolently proposed to send the Doctor home as an invalid. The Doctor looked at the commanding officer in blank dismay, and firmly said, "I won't go," and De Haven soon learned the mistake he had made in estimating the character of his physician. He returned from this memorable expedition in May, 1851, after an absence of sixteen months, nine of which he had been ice-locked in the Arctic Ocean. Yet the hardest and most difficult part of the expedition he had to accomplish, after his return, in writing the history of it. As Dr. Livingstone has said he would rather make another journey across the Continent of Africa than write another book of travels, so did Dr. Kane feel when he sat down to his literary labor. There was nothing in it to brace up his nerves, and test his powers of endurance and that indomitable faculty of overcoming difficulties which seemed essential to his existence. His book completed, he at once set himself to work to organize the second expedition, which he was so eager to command, and all his energies were bent *upon raising the requisite funds to pay for* the necessary equipments. The labors and anxieties he underwent while making his preparations for his second Arctic voyage were hardly less trying to him than the dangers he encountered while absent on that perilous expedition; but his plans were at last completed, and, though he was still suffering from debilitating illness, he was as full of eagerness and enthusiasm when he left, on the 31st of May, 1853, on that ever-memorable voyage, as a young boy going on an excursion for pleasure. We can give no word to his exploits while on this expedition; he returned to New-York on the 11th of October, 1855, after an absence of thirty months, and the news of his arrival caused a pulsation of delight throughout the civilized world. Honors and greetings awaited him on both sides of the Atlantic, but his health was fast failing him, and when he left New-York for England, hoping to be strengthened by the journey, he said to Mrs. Grinnell, on taking leave of her, that he was not sure of soon returning to her again. He grew worse in England, and on the 17th of November, 1856, left there for Havana, where he arrived on the 25th of the following month, growing all the time weaker, and on the 16th of February his earthly career was closed.

Doctor Kane was in the best sense of the term a Christian gentleman; and his biographer, who has had such ample opportunity for knowing him thoroughly, pays him the highest tribute he could, in saying:

"May I not well be glad that nothing has discovered itself, in all this scrutiny of the character and conduct of my subject, which could affect my regard for him, or leave me with a shade of doubt or discomfort, after all I have said of him?"

How few biographers could have honestly written thus, after investigating the career, and examining the papers of their subject.

Dr. Elder describes him accurately. He was five feet six inches in height, and in his best health weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His complexion was fair, and his hair soft and silken, of a dark chestnut color. His eyes were dark gray, but lustrous with a wild light, when his feelings were excited, and when he was in the torrent-tide of enraptured action, "the light beamed from them like flashing scimetars, and in an impassioned moment they gleamed frightfully." "In company, when the talk ran glib, and everybody would be heard, he was silent, but terse and elastic as a steel spring under pressure. He had a way of looking attentive, docile, and as interested as a child's fresh wonder; but no one would mistake the expression for the admiration of inexperience or incapacity; yet it cheated many a talker into *a self-complaisance that lost him the opportunity* of learning something of the man he wanted to know." "Idle curiosity never made anything of him, and he did nothing at gossip; but inquiry with an aim was never disappointed." His biographer asked him once, after his return from his last Arctic expedition, "for the best proved instance that he knew of the soul's power over the body—an instance that might push the hard-baked philosophy of materialism to the consciousness of its own idiocy." He paused a moment, and then said, with a spring, "The soul can lift the body out of its boots, sir. When our Captain was dying,—I say dying. I have seen scurvy enough to know,—every old scar in his body was a running ulcer. If conscience festers under its wounds correspondingly, hell is not hard to understand. I never saw a case so bad that either lived or died. Men die of it usually long before they are so ill as he was. There was trouble aboard; there might be mutiny. So soon as the breath was out of his body we might be at each others' throats. I felt that he owed even the repose of dying to the service. I went down to his bunk, and shouted in his ear, 'Mutiny, Captain, Mutiny!' He shook off the cadaveric stupor. 'Set me up,' he said, 'and order these fellows before me.' He heard the complaint, ordered punishment, and from that hour convalesced. Keep that man awake with danger, and he wouldn't die of anything until his duty was done."

The portrait attached to the biography does not give, by any means, a flattering representation of Doctor Kane; it has none of the vivacity of his noble countenance, and, indeed, no drawing in black and white could do so, so much of his intellectual life being expressed in color. The best portrait of him that we have seen is one by Fagnani, an Italian artist residing in New-York, to whom he sat just before leaving on his last voyage to Europe, and which still remains, we believe, in the possession of the painter.

The Biography of Dr. Kane was specially intended, its author tells us, for the instruction of his young countrymen, and we next take up the history of a kindred hero, written with the same laudable object. Mr. George Canning Hill has written a biography of Captain John Smith, whose personal character, and heroic adventures, bear a considerable resemblance to those of our famous Arctic explorer. Mr. Hill has treated his subject in an admirable manner, condensing all the stirring incidents of the romantic career of his renowned hero, yet giving the particulars of his life with sufficient fullness to preserve the picturesqueness and romance which belong to it. We infer from the preface that this volume is the first of a series intended to furnish from history examples of "true manhood, lofty purpose and persevering effort," for the benefit of youthful readers. The preface is a most commendable one, and the author may be congratulated on his happy beginning.

The Harpers have republished the third volume of Arthur Helps' *Spanish Conquest in America, and its relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies*. The present volume of this important and valuable work ends with the death of Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, and the author says, "There are, unfortunately, no more New Worlds to conquer." But the whole of that world which was conquered by the Spanish race remains to be conquered by those who will know better how to deal with the land and the people they subjugate. The Spaniards not only conquered but destroyed, and there is not a province inhabited by them which is not poorer and more debased than it was when they first came like a deadly pestilence upon it, and the so-called nations which they founded are "like burnt-out stars, drifting along, *hideous and purposeless, amid* the full and shining orbs which still remain to adorn and vivify the universe." *Not the least interesting chapter of the present* volume is that which relates to the discovery of Nicaragua, and it is very remarkable that its early history should bear so close a resemblance to its present condition. Mr. Helps applies almost the same words to it which would be necessary to use in writing of that distracted country now. He says "Nicaragua was the battle-field of so many pretensions; it illustrates so completely the views and errors of the Spanish Government, and the Spanish adventurers; its history is so much interwoven with that of Guatemala, Honduras, and even of New Spain, that some attempt must be made to bring before the reader the principal events connected with its discovery," &c. The author makes a very remarkable statement respecting the manner in which his history has been composed. He says that with the exception of the historical fragment of Munos, and the biographies of Quintance, he has not read thirty pages of all that has been written by modern writers on the subject of the Spanish Conquest.

We had imagined that the literature of Slavery, at least stories of slave life, had about come to an end, and that the reading public had been surfeited with the sufferings of Uncle Toms and the trials of Aunt Hannahs. But, whether the reading world had tired of slave novels or not, we should have supposed that the writers of such literature would have tired of producing it. There were a hundred failures to one success. Authors ought long since to have learned that when the public had been particularly pleased with one book, it does not want another one exactly like it. But this is a piece of practical wisdom which publishers ought to possess. If writers do not. The crop of slave-narratives has not yet been all gathered. We have a bulky, blue-covered, and well-printed volume of 400 pages, from H. Dayton, professing to give the life of an American slave, written in the plainest style, and with the appearance of entire fidelity to nature and fact, so far as they could be remembered. The preface states that it is "true in every particular," and that respectable citizens can vouch for it. We have no doubt of it. But the truth of a book must be felt by the reader, and not vouched for by respectable citizens. The only vouchers that are worth anything in such a case are the convictions of the reader. If they be lacking, there can be no compensation for them. We are not aware that Mrs. Stowe put any facts into *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but every reader felt the truth of her narrative. In the volume before us there are a *great many harrowing details of the cruelties* of slave life, but they are unrelieved by any of the lights which are necessary to give interest and picturesqueness to so dark and dismal a subject.

There is so wide a difference between the American and the German mind that it by no means follows that a book which is popular with our people will be popular with the other; yet the elements of interest in works of fiction are universal, they touch on chords that are common to all intelligent beings, and it may be safely assumed, therefore, that a popular novel will be popular all the world over, let it relate to what people it may. Certainly there is no book more fascinating to English readers than the *Arabian Nights*; the *Vicar of Wakefield* is enjoyed all the world over; the *Sorrows of Werter* have had the tribute of tears paid to its merits in this country as well as in Germany. Miss Bremer has delighted more readers in the New World than in her native Sweden, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is read in modern Greek by the Athenians. We may be sure, then, that the most popular German novel of modern times, which has run through six editions in two years, though the price of it was so enormous as six dollars a copy, cannot fail to be popular with us. This fortunate book is entitled *Debit and Credit*, (*Soll und Haben.*) The English translation, which has been published by the Harpers, has been praised for its fidelity by Chevalier Bunsen, who also contributes a preface, explaining the purpose of the author, Gustav Freytag, and giving some exceedingly sound and sensible criticisms on novels in general. The Chevalier Bunsen says that though *Debit and Credit* is a pure work of fiction, and not written for a "purpose," either political or social, it exhibits, nevertheless, more strikingly than any other work, some highly important social facts in relation to Germany, which are more generally felt than understood. It reveals a state of the relations of the higher and of the middle classes of society, in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and the adjacent German and Sclavonic countries, which are evidently connected with a general social movement, proceeding from irresistible realities, and, in the main, independent of local circumstances and political events. But it will not be for such causes that this admirable novel of German life will be read here, but for the intrinsic merits of the narrative, and the interest excited by the well-developed and entertaining characters that compose its *dramatis personæ*.

We have received from the publishers, Hunt & Son, of Philadelphia, *A Compendium of the Principles of Elocution on the Basis of Dr. Rush's Philosophy of the Human Voice*, by Samuel R. Gummere; attached to the compendium is a well-selected series of reading exercises from standard English authors.

We have from E. Nash, a publisher in Auburn, a very compact, and apparently good book on the subject of the horse, compiled by himself, and entitled, *The Farmers' Practical Horse Farriery*.

The last nine volumes of the *British Poets* of the elegant series published by Little & Brown, of Boston, contain *The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, with a memoir of the author and a portrait—uniform with the series of ninety-six volumes, now out—edited by Prof. Child, of Harvard University. In this edition the Poems of Scott are reprinted from the standard edition of Cadell. But they are differently arranged, and the editor has inserted several of the pieces which were first given to the world in Lockhart's biography of the poet, but which have not been heretofore published in the collection of his poems. And he has also, very wisely, we think, included the metrical composition from the author's novels and romances, so that this may be called the complete collection of his poetical works. "Marmion" and the "Lady of the Lake" are not read and quoted so much as *they were thirty years ago; but they have* taken their place among British classics, and will continue to be read while the love of poetry and romance exists in the human breast.

We have from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields two more volumes of their Household edition of the romances of the great novelist, comprising the Abbot.

Suspending Sentence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Frequently on reading your paper I am astonished at the number of instances in the Criminal Courts in which judgment is "suspended." We have in the case of Wogan a woeful illustration of this baneful practice—I must acknowledge I am profoundly ignorant of the law on the subject and perhaps I may say happily so—but this morning's report seems scarcely anything else but "*suspensions*." "*The prisoner's list was full—more charges, if anything, were dismissed than common. They (the cases) were disposed of rapidly and the Court adjourned at 11 o'clock precisely.*" Does it not seem almost a mockery to hold such a Court? and may not prisoners laugh at the thought of coming before such Judges? There seems to be a most unbefitting looseness throughout, especially so in the conversation of "*their Honors*;" for example: Judge Osborn—*What shall we do with him?—feed him for a couple of months?* Judge Steers—*Yes, I guess so.* Again, in the case of Henry Bl[illegible], charged with stealing $15 in bills, and a silver watch valued at $20. Judge Osborn—What shall we do, suspend the sentence? Judge Steers—Yes. Judge Osborn—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. (To Judge Steers)—It won't do much good I guess. Judge Steers—Don't you think so? Judge Osborn—No, he's inclined that way I guess.—Here the Judge acts contrary to his own conviction—he finds the prisoner guilty and still suspends judgment, and the man departs to try his luck once again. If any one will take the trouble to read your report in to-day's Times, he will be convinced that such a mimicry as this Court of Special Sessions appears to be had better be wiped out entirely, or a radical change should take place in conducting the business. If the latter, prisoners could be made to understand without any "*spasmodic effort of justice*" that crime is punishable, and that the law will be strictly enforced, injudicious testimonials of good character to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Jan. 18, 1858. C. A. G.

A FASHIONABLE [illegible]

Tell me, Gentles, have you seen
My Flora pass this way?
That you may know the Miss I mean,
Her briefly I'll portray.

No bonnet on her head,
But on her neck she wears
An oyster-shell 'tis said
In size with it compares.
Its shape no eye can brook,
Its use is doubtful, too;
It but imparts a bare-faced look,
And brings much cheek to view.

Her dress may please the Swell
For its swoln exuberance;
She looks a Monster Belle
In such Big Bell expanse.
Those air-tubes filled with gas
Might lift her to the moon;
The small boys mark it as they pass,
And screech out, "Ah Bal-loon!"

A parasol she bears
For ornament, not use;
For comfort gloves she wears
Too tight, and sleeves too loose.
Behind her hangs a hood
Just level with her chin,
An Indian Squaw might find it good
To put a baby in.

Of her hair she shows the roots,
Sham flowers the rest conceal;
And she's crippled by her boots
With the military heel:
Streets off you hear them stalk
Whene'er she ventures out;
And she seems to waddle more than walk,
Her hoops so sway about.

Her figure may be good,
But that no eye can tell;
A mere lay-figure would
Show off her dress as well.
She may have ankles neat,
But they're concealed by skirt,
Which chiefly serves to hide her feet,
And gather up the dirt.

Then, Gentles, have you seen
My Flora this way come?
She cannot have unnoticed been,
She takes up too much room.—*Punch.*

The Late Auguste Comte.

From the National Intelligencer.

It would seem that the great reformer, who in that capacity, and though without license, bound the marriage ties of others, like a priest or a justice of the peace, did not think himself bound by a like ceremony. He had a wife and chose besides a "companion." Still it was his wife who nursed him when all other aid failed, and saved him from that worst of deaths where the mind dies before the body. For soon after his first publication, the *Système de Philosophie Positive*, had appeared, he was deprived of a small income he had heretofore enjoyed, and saw himself compelled to earn a scanty livelihood by teaching classes in mathematics, and by lecturing to his one pupil. It is true that this was no less a man than Lamoricière, the great General and Minister at War; others soon joined the young officer, Fourier the mathematician, Broussais, and of foreigners Alexander von Humboldt. Comte's brains were at that time already out of proportion with his physique, and he became the inmate of a mad-house. The eminent Esquirol kept him 11 months in a straight-jacket and then sent him home as incurable. His wife, his wedded wife, watched and prayed over him, and in six weeks he was restored. He treated the whole episode most philosophically, as "a crisis of his celebral organs," and all was said. Nearly 20 years later he met his "companion." Her fate was such as to startle even Paris, and to make it wonder for a day. Young, fair, and witty, the daughter of a noble old family, she had given her hand and her wealth to a man who, in a few months, forfeited her love and spent her fortune. The gilding being rubbed off, he was discovered to be a fugitive from justice, a great criminal, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The widow—for such the law declared her to be—consoled herself by pouring her heart's grief into the bosom of the —— public, who read it with avidity in the columns of the *National*. Her terrible fate, she [illegible] said, had crushed her, but her affections were still warm and as deep as ever. These she gave to Comte, and Comte loved her in return with all the warmth of a philosopher. Especially after her death he worshiped her as Petrarch his Laura, and left his house but once a week to visit her grave and there to lecture to his enthusiastic pupils. It was she also who induced him to appear publicly as the apostle of a new religion, the founder of a new creed which he called the Religion of Humanity. By her side stood two other guardian angels, as he called them, his mother, and the faithful servant who nursed him with a sister's tenderness to the last moment. They must have been good women, for Comte forgets all his eccentricities and absurdities when he speaks of the rank that woman *is to maintain, and the influence* she is to exercise, when society shall be reorganized according to his "humane" wishes. His wife he mentions in less exalted manner. During the last years of his life he was supported by his pupils. Having himself fixed his wants at 1,000 francs, his followers and students, fifty-three Frenchmen and twenty-six foreigners, divided the sum among themselves and paid it punctually. His last will was of the same character. He bequeathed to his followers the duty of paying certain annuities, among them one to his adopted daughter and one to his wife. "The whole number of my adherents will continue the annuity of 2,000 francs, so that I may fulfill, to its natural end, the duty which arose in my youth from the only really grave error I have ever committed." A flattering bequest to the inconsolable widow!

Comte's Philosophy.—In England and our own country, Comte's works are much read, and his doctrines both studied and taught. The practical tendencies of the Saxon race favor his system; Mill follows his footsteps more faithfully than he seems willing himself to acknowledge, and Williamson, of the University of London, has adopted much of the mathematical *basis of* Comte's philosophy. More generally still are his theories known and cherished in the United States, where at one time he even hoped *to reside. For when, in 1816, the famous Polytechnic* School of Paris was closed, there was no more distinguished pupil among the disbanded students than Comte, and General Bernard, who then intended to establish a similar institution in Washington, made *liberal offers to the promising young man*. Our Government, however, refused the necessary funds, and Comte remained *in France*. But if he could not come to America, Americans came to him. George S. Hillard, the Boston orator, and clever author of *Six Months in Italy*, professes his doctrines, we are told, while to poor Horace Binney Wallace, of Philadelphia, Comte has himself paid a touching tribute in the preface of his last work. (1853.)

The Western Women's Industrial Association.—We (*Philadelphia Ledger*) learn that, through the aid of this society, formed during the late prostration to labor, to aid industrious females to obtain employment in the West, over seventy respectable girls and women have been found places in respectable families in the Western towns and villages. Forty or fifty more could be sent, for which the money has been furnished. This society operates differently from the one in New-York, whose course has been freely commented upon in Western papers. Instead of requiring girls to advance money to take them to the West, and then trusting to chance for a place, the society first obtains a place for the girl by a direct application from an individual needing service. The latter advances the money for the girl's passage, and she engages to pay back the advance in service rendered her employer, or out of the wages she receives from him.

The Filling-up of New-York Harbor.—Dr. [illegible].—In answer to the reasons shown in the *Evening Post* of Wednesday, on the subject of the filling up of our harbor, there appeared in yesterday's Times a letter from Dr. A. C. Castle, affirming that the fear was groundless. In proof, he says it is well known that the Buttermilk Channel a few years since was scarcely [illegible]. At the office of G. & W. Blunt are the original charts belonging to [illegible], one of which is the Survey of New-York Harbor, by Lieuts. John Knight and John Hunter, of the Royal Navy, in 1782, from which it appears that the depth of this channel was four fathoms, while the subsequent changes of our harbor have only lessened it by a single fathom.—*Evening Post.*

Army and Navy News.—We understand that it is in contemplation at the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General Scott to the Pacific coast with a view of arranging for military operations against the Mormons from that side. This important movement has not, however, at this time, been definitely decided on.

Captain James McIntosh, United States Navy, has received preparatory orders for the command of the Home Squadron, of which the steam-frigate Colorado, now in course of preparation for sea, will be flag-ship.—*Washington Union.*

The Bayou Macon (La.) Times, has an account of a horrible outrage perpetrated in that vicinity—the person of a Mrs. Johns having been violated by a negro man named Dock, the property of Mr. William Jackson. The negro was soon afterwards captured. He was tried, convicted, sentenced, and hung on the 2d inst. In this instance, at least, retributive justice was speedy.

SIXTY NEW YEARS' DAYS AGO.

My darling tired already,
Tired of her long day of play?
[illegible] your little stool beside me,
[illegible] this tangled hair away.
Then she put the logs together,
Till they make a cheerful blaze?
Shall her blind old uncle tell her
Something about long past days?

Hark! The wind among the cedars
Waves their white arms to and fro;
I remember how I watched them
Sixty New Years' Days ago:
Then I dream'd a glorious vision
Of great deeds to crown each year;
Sixty New Years' Days have found me
Useless, helpless, blind,—and here!

[illegible] I feel my darling stealing
Warm, soft fingers into mine;
Shall I tell her what I fancied
In that strange old dream of mine?
I was kneeling by the window,
Reading how a noble band
With the red cross on their breast-plates,
Went to gain the Holy Land.

While with eager eyes of wonder,
Over the dark page I bent;
Slowly twilight shadows gather'd
Till the letters came and went;
Slowly, till the night was round me,
Then my heart beat loud and fast;
For I felt before I saw it
That a spirit near me passed.

So I raised my eyes, and shining
Where the moon's first ray was bright,
Stood a winged angel-warrior
Clothed and panoplied in light;
So, with Heaven's love upon him,
Stern in calm and resolute will,
Look'd St. Michael, in the cloister;
Does the picture hang there still?

Threefold were the dreams of honor,
That absorb'd my heart and brain;
Threefold crowns the angel promised,
Each one to be bought by pain;
While he spoke, a threefold blessing
Fell upon my soul like rain;

Helper of the poor and suffering;
Victor in a glorious strife;
Singer of a noble poem;
Such the honors of my life.
Ah, that dream! Long years have brought me
Joy and grief as real things;
Yet never touch'd the tender memory
Sweet and solemn that it brings,—
Never quite effaced the feeling
Of those white and shadowing wings.

Ah, I guess, those blue eyes open!
Does my faith too foolish seem?
Yes, my darling, years have taught me,
It was nothing but a dream.
Soon, too soon, the bitter knowledge
Of a fearful trial rose,
Rose to crush my heart, and sternly
Bade my young ambition close.

More and more my eyes were clouded,
Till at last God's glorious light
Pass'd away from me forever,
And I lived and live in night.
Dear, I will not dim your pleasure,
New-Year's should be only gay,
In my night the stars have risen,
And I wait the dawn of day.

Even then I could be happy,
For my brothers' tender care
In their boyish pastimes ever
Made me take, or feel a share.
Philip, even then so thoughtful,
Charles so noble, brave and free;
And your father, little Godfrey,
The most loving of the three.

Philip soon cast down my sorrow,
Charles would laugh my gloom away,
Godfrey's little arms put round me,
Helped me through my dreariest day.
And the promise of my Angel,
Like a star, now bright, now pale,
Hung in the black night above me,
And I felt it could not fail.

Years pass'd on, my brothers left me,
Each went out to take his share
In the strain of life; my portion
Was a humble one—to bear.
[illegible] I dwelt, and learnt to wander
Through the woods and fields alone,
Every cottage in the village
Had a corner call'd my own.

Old and young, all brought their troubles
Great or small for me to hear;
I have often bless'd my sorrow
That drew others' grief so near.
Much the people needed helping—
Needed love—for Love and Heaven
Are the only gifts not barter'd:
They alone are freely given.

And I gave it. Philip's bounty
(We were orphans dear) made toil
Prosper, and want never fasten'd
On the tenants of the soil.
Philip's name (Oh, how I gloried
He so young, to win it then!)
Soon grew noted among statesmen
As a patriot true and wise.

And his people, too, felt honor'd
To be ruled by such a name;
I was proud, too, that they loved me,
Through their pride in him it came.
He had gain'd what I had long'd for,
I meanwhile grew glad and gay,
Aid his people, to be serving
Him and them, in some poor way.
How his noble earnest speeches,
With untiring fervor came;
Helper of the poor and suffering,
Truly he deserved the name!
Had my angel's promise fail'd me?
Had that word of hope grown dim?
Why, my Philip had fulfill'd it,
And I loved it best in him!

Charles meanwhile—ah, you, my darling,
Can his loving words recall—
Mid the bravest and the noblest,
Braver, nobler, than them all.
How I loved him! how my heart thrill'd
When his sword clank'd by his side,
When I touch'd his gold embroidery,
Almost saw him in his pride!

So we parted; he all eager
To uphold the name he bore,
Leaving in my charge—he loved me—
Some one whom he loved still more:
Lent to hold this gentle flower,
I must speak to her of him,
For he fear'd—Love still is fearful—
That his memory might grow dim.

I must guard her from all sorrow,
I must play a brother's part,
Shield all grief and trial from her,
If it need be, with my heart.
Years pass'd, and his name grew famous,
We were proud, both she and I;
And we lived upon his letters,
While the slow days fleeted by.

Then at last—you know the story,
How a fearful rumor spread,
Till all hope had slowly faded,
And we knew that he was dead.
Dead! Oh, those were bitter hours;
Yet within my soul there dwelt
Something, while the rest all mourn'd him,
Something like a hope I felt.

His was no weak life as mine was,
But a life, so full and strong,
No, I could not think he perish'd
Nameless, 'mid a conquer'd throng.
How she droop'd! Years pass'd; no tidings
Came, and yet that little flame
Of strange hope within my spirit
Still burnt on, and lived the same.

Well, my child, our hearts will fail us
Then, when they the strongest seem;
I can look back on those hours
As a fearful evil dream.
She had long despair'd; what wonder
If her heart had turn'd to mine?
Earthly loves are deep and tender,
Not eternal and divine!

Can I say how bright a future
Rose before my soul that day?
Oh, so strange, so sweet, so tender,
And I had to turn away.
Hard and terrible the struggle,
For the pain not mine alone;
I call'd back my Brother's spirit,
And I bade him claim his own.

Told her—now I dared to do it—
That I felt the day would rise
When he would return to gladden
My weak heart and her bright eyes.
And I pleaded—pleaded sternly—
In his name, and for his sake;
Now I can speak calmly of it,
Then, I thought my heart would break.

Soon—ah, Love had not deceived me,
(Love's true instincts never err;)
[illegible] from prison,
He return'd to [illegible] her.
I could thank God that bright morning,
When I met my Brother's gaze,
That my heart was true and loyal,
As in our old boyish days.
Bought by wounds and deeds of daring,
Honors he had brought away,
Glory crown'd his name—my Brother's,
Mine, too!—we were one that day.
Since the crown on him had fallen,
"Victor in a glorious strife,"
I could live and die contented
With my poor humble life.

Well, my darling, almost weary
Of my story? Wait awhile;
For the rest is only joyful,
I can tell it with a smile.
One bright promise still was left me,
Wound so close about my soul,
That as one by one had fail'd me,
This dream now absorb'd the whole.

"Singer of a Noble Poem,"
Ah, my darling, few and rare
Burn the names of the true Poets,
Like stars in the purple air.
That too, and I glory in it,
That great gift my Godfrey won;
I have my dear share of honor,
Gain'd by that beloved one.

One day shall my darling read it,
Now she cannot understand
All the noble thoughts, that lighten
Through the genius of the land.
I am proud to be his brother,
Proud to think that hope was true;
Though I long'd and strove so vainly,
What I fail'd in, he could do.

I was long before I knew it,
Longer ere I felt it so;
Then I strung my rhymes together
Only for the poor and low.
And it pleases me to know it
(For I loved them well indeed),
They care for my humble verses,
Fitted for their humble need.

And it cheers my heart to hear it,
Where the far-off settlers roam,
My poor words are sung and cherish'd,
Just because they speak of Home.
And the little children sing them,
(That, I think, has pleased me best,)
Often, too, the dying love them,
For they tell of Heaven and rest.

So my last vain dream has faded,
(Such as I to think of fame!)
Yet I will not say it fail'd me,
For it crown'd my Godfrey's name.
No; my Angel did not cheat me,
For my long life has been blest;
He did bring me Love and Sorrow,
He will bring me Light and Rest.

[*Household Words.*

Laco and John Hancock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I last addressed you on the subject of "Laco's" writings, it was with a desire to elicit some *facts* in support of the assertions made by your Boston correspondent "Thyme," in your issue of the 12th, relative to that work, not to provoke a reiteration of personal and peculiar views; but in this I am disappointed by the remarks of the same correspondent in your paper of to-day.

A descendant of Mr. Higginson, I am anxious that his reputation shall be kept in the golden sheaf of history, perfect and untarnished. And more reliable and authentic assertions than those now produced must be given of his maladministration of the duties of a good citizen, before the student of history or the lover of truth will cast him into the fire for purging. The friends of Mr. Hancock's memory *are* "justified in showing that Mr. Higginson was the object of some assaults," but when they can show such assaults, backed up with the uncompromising truth of history, they will have their weight.

Number Three of "Laco's" epistles embodies the evidence found in public and private journals and letters of the period of the Rhode Island Expedition, in 1778, as an examination will prove. Such documents will fully sustain Mr. Higginson's assertions and crime to the reader, that upon that all-important occasion, when the British held Newport, Mr. Hancock did not act the part of a man and a soldier. Let me quote "Laco" on this point, that "Thyme" and your readers may have an opportunity of reading and disproving, if possible.

Mr. Hancock was Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia:

"When he got to Rhode Island, he took an eligible situation for his quarters—he appeared on the parade *en militaire*—he sallied out often for the sake of air and exercise, and he sometimes approached so near to the enemy, under the idea of reconnoitering, as to distinguish by the aid of a good perspective, that the British flag was still flying at some miles distance. Martial music and military movements alone delighted, and never was the fire of military ambition so conspicuous in any man's countenance excepting the instance of the R—y hero, when he summoned the garrison of Fort Independence to surrender. But this flame was of short duration. The severe cannonade at the arrival of the French fleet, though at several miles distance, disordered his nerves; the sound of the drum disturbed his muscles, by alarming his fears; and his nightly slumbers were short and uncertain, from the lively scenes of blood and carnage which a heated imagination was continually presenting to his view.

This situation was too painful and humiliating for the Man of the People long to endure. He grew peevish and uneasy, he complained of the length and tediousness of the campaign, and he talked frequently of quitting the field. This his Aids, who were men of spirit, were fearful would soon happen. They felt for his and their own honor; they used every argument to allay his fears, to compose his nerves, and to awake his ambition, and were in hopes to succeed. But the departure of the fleet, the roar of the cannon as they passed the lines of the enemy, and the smell of the powder, which, by a southerly wind was unfortunately conveyed to his nose; the combined influence of these horrid circumstances was too much for our hero to support. He resolved to return home—he dreamed that his child was sick and dying—he fancied that the fleet had gone to Boston and could not refit in his absence; but more than this, he imagined that the British were roused, and he could not believe it safe or prudent, for the Man of the People to remain any longer on the island. His last idea proved at once decisive, and off he set with a quick step. In vain were the remonstrances of aids and others—in vain was the suggestion of the evil efforts upon the army—and in vain all intimations of injury to his own honor. His fears were more powerful than all other passions together; and he flattered himself that by urging his great anxiety for the safety of the fleet as the cause of his flight, he might save his reputation. To favor this pretence, he flew through the country with astonishing speed—he inquired of the farmer at work in his barn whether he had seen or heard anything of the fleet. So swift was his flight and so strange his inquiries, the people on the road conceived him to have been an express, who had disordered his brain by the rapidity of his motion. Having good cattle he reached home in a few hours, and the first question upon entering the town, was as to the safety of the fleet; but after being at rest a little time, and finding himself safe in his own house, his fears subsided—his solicitude for the fleet abated, and he enjoyed the pleasures as well as we; he recounted his exploits in the field, and gave a lively description of the enemy's alarm when he reconnoitred their posts.

Thus ended Mr. H.'s memorable campaign to Rhode Island; and these were the laurels he gathered in that famous expedition. If it be thought they are not of the best tint possible, it should be remembered that he cropped them flying, and had not time to select the best plants."

Mr. Higginson continues, at length, his history of the subject, which he fully illustrates with facts and incidents, but the paper is of too great an extent to include in this notice. The truths presented in the work from which the foregoing quotation is taken are the only remembrances left, in an enduring form, of Mr. Hancock's military career. Is it not lamentable that so little has been given us? Loring, in his multifarious sketch of the "Boston Orator" No. 5, passes over the Rhode Island Expedition of Hancock by a reference to the *Massachusetts Historical Collections* and *Bradford's Massachusetts*, works entirely out of print and not within the reach of many persons out of Boston. Curwen, in his journal, speaks in no exalted terms of the "signer," and, altogether, there seems to be a disposition on the part of the assess of "Tri-Mountain" not to unroll the Egyptian Princess for fear of unsexing her.

"Thyme" does not consider it important to give the particulars in the great mass of American revolutionary patriotism. I do. There's where we differ. Let Mr. Higginson's enemies tell all, but tell the truth, and if they do find him in a "pasty" place, give him the credit of handing down to us the facts of Mr. Hancock's military and political life.

The quotation made by "Thyme" from those most excellent letters of Mr. Sullivan do not answer the end intended by "Thyme." Any one who reads it carefully, (and the other portions of Mr. S.'s book relating to Mr. Hancock,) will observe that it contains equivocal praise. Of this, however, your readers can judge for themselves, as the book is in almost every well-composed library. But, allow me to correct a misprint in that quotation, which, if read understandingly, will convey an injurious meaning not intended by its author. I mean to substitute "he was most faithfully devoted to the *cause* of his country," for "he was most faithfully devoted to the *crimes* of his country."

Tell "Thyme the Avenger" that I do not wish him to "invent" stories, nor to be "original" with a "vengeance." It's enough to speak out, and candidly, in meeting, and thereby shame the evil one. Let him also know that I do not allow the existence of a "historical statute of limitations," and therefore, for my own safety, wish to be hand in hand with the truth.

Yours truly, O. O. T. FELLOWES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1858.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MURDER BY A SLAVE WOMAN.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th, has the following: "On Sunday morning, a cold-blooded murder was committed at the Columbia House in this city, the victim being Mrs. Doughert, a young woman 20 years of age, wife of Joseph Doughert, proprietor of the hotel, and the murderer, her slave Lucy, a negress of 50. This servant was bought by Mr. Doughert four or five weeks ago, and since that time has repeatedly run off and secreted herself for several days together, and while at work has been very impudent towards her master and mistress, and showed a determination to act as rebellious as possible. A week before the murder she suddenly disappeared, but was at last found under the house, and when ordered out by her master, refused to come until he went in after her, when she darted out before him, and catching up a billet of wood struck at him a severe blow, which he fortunately warded off. She attempted to fire the house, and very nearly succeeded in burning it down. It was impossible to control her while she had the use of her limbs, and she was consequently *put into the stocks every night* during the last week. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, she was at work in the kitchen with two young German girls, preparing dinner, when Mrs. Doughert entered and sent one of the girls (Ann Keiser) up stairs to make the beds, and the other (Mary Keiser) into the dining room to attend the baby. As the latter went out, Lucy, the black woman, told her to shut the door, which she did, leaving Mrs. Doughert and the servant alone. In a few minutes Lucy opened the door and called Mary back. She went, and found Mrs. Doughert gone. A search was instituted, and the body of Mrs. Doughert was found in the cistern. It appears that as soon as Lucy was left alone with her mistress an altercation arose, the woman seized a hatchet and struck two or three terrible blows upon the head of Mrs. Doughert, causing death. She then dragged the body into the pump-room and thrust it into the cistern. Two cuts were found on the head of the deceased—one over the left temple and the other on the skull just above the centre of the forehead, and either sufficient to cause death. On one side of the neck was a spot having the appearance of a hard pressure of the thumb or fingers, as though she had been choked. Lucy was arrested and is in jail.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

The Eastern (Miss.) *Clarion*, states that at the recent term of the Circuit Court in Jones County, three men named Lynes were indicted for larceny. In order to dispose of the principal witness against them, a man named Charles Landrum, the accused employed a ruffian named Hrower to murder him, agreeing to give a daughter of the elder Lynes in marriage, and a considerable amount of property. On the night of the 14th ult., Hrower went to the house of his victim, and shot him with a rifle while sitting at his own fireside surrounded by his family. Circumstances caused the guilty parties to be suspected, when they were arrested, and Hrower made a clean breast of it, telling of the agreement above stated. He and the Lynes were all committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

On the 7th instant, Nimrod Anderson and John Glover, were joking each other, near Flemingsburg, Ky., until they got angry, when Glover shot Anderson, from the effects of which he died next day. Glover was arrested, examined and committed for trial.

A MURDERER CONVICTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* has a report of the trial of William Muller for the murder of George Matthias, a German:

"Muller was a stranger in Wilkesbarre, but was employed to work for Matthias. The latter owned a cow and a pig, which Muller sold in market, stating that Matthias had gone West, Muller having bought him out. A short rope or cord, some two feet long, with a noose, was found drawn tightly around the neck of the murdered man. The knot was drawn under his ear. This rope is evidently such a cord as the garroters use in the cities. A knot at one end is drawn through the strands of the rope, which are opened a few inches from it. This makes a small loop, and to give strength to it, a half-hitch of the rope is taken round the knot. Through this loop a running noose is made with the rope, which may be opened to full length or half length of rope, as it would be doubled, and when thrown over a man's neck and drawn tight, it is difficult to escape from it. No man living in the Pine Swamp ever made or saw such a knot and noose, and whether Muller committed the murder or not, Jake certainly never did that part of it. It was a most cold-blooded murder whoever did it. The story of Muller, if he did it, shows that he thought if Matthias was out of the way he could own the property, as he told them he had bought the house as well as cows and pigs." The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Suicides.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. ANSON JONES, OF TEXAS.

An Extra of the Houston *Telegraph* gives full particulars of the melancholy suicide of President Jones, of Texas. It is supposed that pecuniary troubles were the cause of the deed. The *Telegraph* says:

"Something more than a week ago Dr. Jones came down from his house in Washington County with a view of finding a residence in Houston or Galveston, to which to remove his family. He desired, he said, to spend the remainder of his days in more social life than was possible on his farm, and also to give his children the opportunities of a good education. He remained here a day, and went down to Galveston, where he spent a day or two, returning here last Tuesday morning, when he took rooms at the Old Capitol. He had apparently been drinking—perhaps more freely than was his wont—he was observed to be in low spirits. A friend of his, Mr. W. D. Smith, observing this, made it in his way to be with him as much as possible while he might remain in the city. The evening after his arrival, in conversation with Mr. Smith, he made this remark: "I have been having some very serious thoughts to-day. My public career, you are aware, began in this house, and I have been thinking that perhaps it might close here. (This hotel building was, while Houston was the seat of Government of the Republic, built and occupied as the Capitol.) Mr. Smith turned the conversation with some light remark. Subsequently, during the last two days, he talked, as Mr. S. was with him, a good deal of his past life, expressing a satisfaction with his public career, and observed there was nothing in it he would like to change. Yesterday he appeared to be almost entirely recovered from his depression, and went out, calling during the morning upon several of his friends in the city. He spoke of leaving for home on this morning's train, and appeared as cheerful as usual. At night Mr. Smith spent an hour or so with him before bedtime. During the time he was there, Dr. Jones again alluded to the fact that he had begun his public career in that house, and he might yet close it there. The remark was received as before, and little thought of it. When he retired, a negro, one of the servants of the house, was, at his request, sent to his room to stay with him. The negro says that, at about 12 or 1 o'clock, Dr. Jones waked him up and gave him some directions about the room. At about 8 o'clock he awoke him again, and sent him for a glass of spirits. The negro was unable to get any. He then told him to leave the room, as he didn't want him any more. This was the last that was known of him last night. At about the hour above-mentioned, Mr. Smith went to call upon him, and finding the door locked, and getting no response, he had the door broken open, where Dr. Jones was found as above described. No one had heard the report of the pistol in the night, though persons were sleeping in rooms near by. It is supposed that brooding over some troubles, in a moment of depression, he lost control of himself and committed the fatal act. Thus has fallen another great man of Texas by his own hand. We well remember a conversation with Dr. Jones soon after the death of the lamented Rusk, upon that sad event. How little then did we imagine that the next of the men whom the Republic of Texas had delighted to honor, that would go, would be Dr. Jones, and that, too, adding his name to the list of suicides. Collinsworth, Birdsall, Grayson and Rusk, had gone that way, and Jones has now followed them. Peace to his ashes.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTRESS.

Mrs. Cruft, an actress, and wife of Professor Cruft, leader of the orchestra of Burt's Theatre, in St. Joseph, Mo., died on the 1st inst. from an overdose of laudanum, which she is said to have taken with intent *felo de se*. She was in the bloom of youth and health, and performed only a few nights before with more than wonted vivacity, and it is sad to think that her existence has been so suddenly and so terribly terminated. Her nativity was in London, and she belonged for a season to the St. Louis Theatre.

A SECOND ATTEMPT SUCCESSFUL.

At Buffalo, on the 21st, an inquest was held on the body of Charles [illegible], who was committed to prison on the 13th inst. for grand larceny, and is the same person who attempted to commit suicide by [illegible] at the time of his arrest. He was found with his feet lashed to the couch, and his throat cut. The right carotid artery, the jugular vein and the windpipe were completely severed. The deed was accomplished with a razor. The razor, a new one, was found beside him. He had lashed his feet to the foot of the bed with the belt he had been wearing, and thrown himself backward on the stone floor. He performed the deed while in this position.

ATTEMPTED NEGRO SUICIDE.

A New-Orleans paper has the following: About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a slave belonging to Pat Madden, was being taken into the Fourth District Station-house for punishment by order of his master, he attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself twice in the right side, the knife striking the lower rib, and being thus prevented from inflicting fatal injury. Madden still insisted upon the negro's being whipped, but Mr. Gaskett, clerk of the station, and Sergeant Firth, refused to suffer it, and the wounded negro and his wooden leg—for he is so furnished—remains in charge of the officers.

The Philadelphia Homicide—Smith Petitioning for a Divorce.

Thomas W. Smith, acquitted of the homicide of Carter, in Philadelphia, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce from his wife. The petition was received on Thursday, and reads:

"That petitioner is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has resided therein for more than a year past; that he was married to E. G. McCaulty, a daughter of Jno. McCaulty, of Wilkesbarre, on the 16th of December, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia; that at the time of his marriage with Elizabeth, she was a pupil in the Wesleyan Female Institute, in Wilmington, Delaware, in which she had been placed a few months previously by one Richard Carter, formerly of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, who had taken her from her father's house, under a promise of educating her, and had assumed the position of a guardian, or foster-father, to her, he being at that time a man of about forty-eight years of age.

That your petitioner never had any carnal knowledge of said Elizabeth prior to the marriage, and never saw her from the month of May, 1856, to the month of October in the same year. That he married her after a very brief acquaintance, and with the full knowledge, consent and approbation of her guardian, or foster-father, and in the fullest confidence and belief in her virtue and chastity; and in such confidence and belief continued to live happily with her up to the 10th day of April, 1857, when she gave birth to a female child of the full period of nine months' gestation, of which child his wife soon confessed Richard Carter was the father, and Richard Carter also acknowledged the child to be of his own begetting.

That, immediately after the discovery of this great wrong and fraud practiced upon him in his marriage, he left his wife, and has never seen her since, nor in any way confirmed the marriage. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the marriage, under the circumstances, was a great wrong and fraud practiced upon him, for which he has no relief in any Court of law; and that the love and confidence which ought to be inseparable from the marriage state are entirely destroyed for the reasons aforesaid. He therefore respectfully prays that your honorable bodies will be graciously pleased to pass a bill divorcing him from the bonds of matrimony from his wife, with the same legal effect in all respects as if he had never been married. THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH.

This is the entire petition, save the 'saids,' 'aforesaids' and other legal redundancies, which was sworn to before Alderman Allen, Jan. 19, 1858."

The following were the remarks of Judge Allison, in rendering the decision confiding Smith to the care of his sister:

"The testimony of the witnesses examined this morning satisfies us that the defendant, so far from entertaining a resentment towards his wife, regards her rather with pity and compassion; that no harm will result to her by handing him over to the custody of his sister, who proposes to remove him to the State of Delaware, whilst that the father of Mrs. Smith will take her in another direction to his home in Wilkesbarre; so that, under any circumstances, the parties will be far separated from each other. It is this conviction, which the proof has brought home to the minds of Judge Ludlow and myself, that has induced us to make the order asked for, and we, therefore, direct that the defendant be committed to the custody of his sister, upon bond being given in the sum of $5,000, upon the conditions specified in the act of Assembly. We deem it right to say that, had we been led to a different conclusion, we would have refused to make the order, and would have felt it to be our duty to have sent the defendant to the State Lunatic Asylum; that the final disposition of an insane defendant is subject to the judgment of the Court, upon the facts of the case touching the safety or otherwise of his enlargement."

Much sympathy is expressed for Smith, both in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The petition for a divorce appears to have been favorably received.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Saturday, Jan. 23.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 12, 36, 38, 60, 61, 62, 63 to 69, 71. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Special Term.*—355, 356, 357, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 380, 381, 382, 384.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Examination Continued.

In the matter of the application of Geo. T. Taylor.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Sears first called

Mary C. Punis, a colored woman, who testified as follows: I reside with my friends; am acquainted with Mrs. Wright, Mr. Taylor and Miss Emma; have lived with the family for 15 months; I left for three months and returned again on Monday the 4th inst.; I left again on Monday before last; I saw Mrs. Wright and her daughter on Monday the 11th, at about 12 o'clock; Mrs. Wright left her house on the day I did; her daughter accompanied her; I heard some conversation between the two immediately previous to their leaving the house; her mother wished her to get ready and go with her; Mrs. Wright said, "I wish you to get ready and go with me;" "Where are you going to take me?" said Emma; the reply was, "To your brother Frank's store;" and she wished her to hurry.

Q.—What was Mrs. Wright's manner when she gave this direction?

Objected to. Mr. Barber argued that it was proper to show the nature of the authority which she exercised.

Mr. Busteed remarked that the question was objectionable—first, on the ground that it was directly leading; and second, that it was a question of opinion, not of fact.

The Court stated that they might ask this question:

Q.—What was the tone of voice and manner of Mrs. Wright when she told her daughter to get ready and go with her? A.—Rather authoritative; when they left the house they turned to the right, up Thirteenth-street; at the time of the conversation, I was up stairs in the entry, and Mrs. Wright was down stairs in a bedroom; I remained at the house the whole day, and they did not return that day.

Q.—What was the manner and tone of Miss Emma's voice when she replied? Objected to. Objection sustained, and exception noted.

Examination continued—Mrs. Wright did not address her daughter in her ordinary tone of voice; she appeared angry with her, but I did not see her.

Cross-examined—I am living with the Johnsons, friends of mine, since a week last Monday; a friend sent me there; it was Mrs. Grant, a colored person; I have not paid any board; I did not come down in a carriage; I came in the omnibus with Mr. Alfred Shegogue; (pointing him out;) he did not give me any money; he did not subpœna me; a lawyer did; it was Mr. Yard; I have known him nearly a year; he only paid me fifty cents; he spoke to me about testifying—so did Mr. Shegogue; I first saw Mr. Shegogue at Mrs. Wright's house; I don't know how they found out where I was; Mr. Taylor has been to see me once since I left Mrs. Wright's; I think it was on Wednesday last; we had a little talk about the weather; he said it was pleasant weather; (laughter;) he did not say much more; I am not married.

Q.—Are you a maiden lady? A.—(Indignantly) Yes, I hope so; the mother and daughter frequently went out together before.

Q.—Can you tell the time by a watch or clock? A.—(Sharply)—I *think* I can; it was sometimes quite late when they returned; the day I left, it was half-past four o'clock when I left the house; I was back on the Tuesday and Wednesday after I left, but only went to the door; I haven't earned any money since I left the house, and have had only the fifty cents for subpœna.

Q.—Did you think I was angry when I spoke to the Judge just now? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought you was very angry; I thought you was real mad, (laughter,) a good deal madder than you appear now; I thought you was going to fight (laughter) and beat the Judge, (laughter.) Mrs. Wright was not half so mad when she spoke to Emma, as I thought you were, (laughter;) Mrs. Wright lived in a three-story house; I was in the third story at the time of the conversation; Mrs. Wright's door was wide open; I was engaged in some business, looking for my apron; I found it, (laughter;) I was cook in the house; I also did chamberwork; I had been up stairs about ten minutes when I heard them talking; I remember the Saturday night previously; I let the party into the house; Taylor remained in the house Saturday and Sunday; I saw him Sunday night; Miss Emma slept with a friend of hers; she did so on Saturday and Sunday nights; Mrs. Wright was sometimes pretty cross, as every one is; she made us all stand round; (laughter;) she sometimes spoke pretty cross to Emma; she was a very little more cross than usual on the occasion of telling Emma to go out with her; Mr. Shegogue paid my omnibus fare down here; I don't expect to pay it back again; it is only a courtesy that a gentleman usually pays to a lady. (Laughter.)

Direct resumed—Mr. Taylor left the house about twelve o'clock Monday; Mrs. Wright left after he had gone; Mr. Taylor left to get a conveyance to take his things away; Mrs. Wright wished him to leave the house; I heard her tell him to go.

Cross resumed—Taylor has been in the house about a year; Mrs. Wright had told him once before to leave; it was about seven months before; I heard her telling him to leave the other time; Mrs. Wright told me about it; Taylor left the house once before; I was present at the conversation between Mrs. Wright and Taylor; it was in the front basement; I was accustomed to sit in the front basement; was an intimate inmate of the family; I was a kind of companion to the family; I saw Yard at the house on the Saturday night; he took tea there; Yard slept with Taylor that night; I saw Yard go up stairs with Taylor; I saw them in the room together; Taylor went away Sunday morning after breakfast; he was partaking of the hospitality of Mrs. Wright; Miss Emma was present when Taylor was told to leave; she was perfectly silent; she was not crying; Taylor did not cry; Miss Emma seemed to feel badly; Taylor said: "Do you wish me to go in the rain?" Mrs. Wright said: "I do;" he got up and went out without saying another word; not another word passed between the parties; neither of them told Mrs. Wright that they were married; Mr. Yard was there Monday, but not at the conversation.

Mr. Sears then offered some letters from the respondent (Mrs. Wright) to Mr. Taylor to prove that Mr. Taylor had paid his addresses to the daughter not only with the consent, but at the earnest wish, of the mother. The first was dated March 16, 1856, and the second May 6, 1856. Mr. Busteed objected to their introduction, on the ground that they had no bearing on the question. The letters were finally withdrawn and the relators called.

Frank Hawley, brother of Mrs. Taylor.—I am the son of Mrs. Wright, and am acquainted with her handwriting. The letters were offered to witness, who identified them, and Mr. Sears again offered them in evidence.

Mr. Busteed again objected, and they were ruled out.

The relator here rested his case, and Mr. Busteed moved a dismissal of the writ, on the ground that there was no proof of the respondent having the lady under her custody.

His Honor thought that there was proof that she was seen last in the custody of the respondent, and she was therefore bound to account for her.

The case was here adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when the question will be argued.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,686 bbls. Flour, 168 sacks Wheat, 401 do. Buckwheat, 742 do. Malt, 800 do. Oats 4,451 pkgs. Provisions, 604 bbls. Whisky, and 28 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Pots are doing better, sales having been reported of 100 bbls. at $5 50, while Pearls are in slack request at the same rate, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at uniform prices. Sales 290 bags Maracaibo at 10c.@10½c.; 1,300 Rio, yesterday and to-day, at 8¼c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; Jamaica at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 8½c.@10½c.; Bahia, at 8¾c.; and St. Domingo, 8c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Sales by auction in Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,643 bags Rio Coffee at 8¼c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔., 2, 3 and 4 months' credit. Sales in Boston included 500 bags St. Domingo, common, at 8⅛c., and 1,000 bags Cape at 9c. ℔ ℔., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Is heavy and rather cheaper to-day. Sales 700 bales, including Middling Upland at 10⅜c.@10½c.; do. Gulf at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

DRY GOODS—The regular trade is still very backward, buyers moving with much reserve, yet the leading holders do not manifest any unusual desire to sell, and are not inclined to force their goods on the market. The supplies are being increased, while to the assortments are being made daily additions, in anticipation of the revival of business. But the actual sales of Domestic and Foreign fabrics have been limited, and insufficient to establish prices. The auction sales which occurred to-day of Domestic Cottons formed the most important movement of the week. The sale brought together a very large representation of the City trade, with some Boston, Philadelphia and Western buyers. The bidding was remarkably vigorous, and the whole catalogue of goods found prompt buyers, at prices ranging from ½c.@1½c. ℔ yard, under the currency in private trade. The catalogue comprised about 2,000 pkgs. brown and bleached Cotton Goods, mostly well-known makes, and the sale was concluded within an hour. Waterford Brown Cottons ranged from 5⅞ for ¾-goods, the entire offering of which, about 800 bales, Claflin, Mellen & Co. bought, to 7½c.@7¾c. for 36 cases 9-8 goods. 630 bales ¾ Ogden Brown Cottons sold to S. B. Chittenden & Co., at 6¾c. The 9-8 Ogden Browns were taken by various buyers, at 7½c. This line comprised about 400 bales. 100 bales Brown Drills, sold in lots at 6⅛c. 25 cases Ogden half-bleached ¾ Cottons were purchased at 7c.; 15 cases do. 9-8, at 8¼c.; 4 cases Ogden bleached long Cloth, hand finish, ¾, at 7⅛c., and 30 cases do., hand finish, 4-4, 8½c.@8¾c. The sales also included 38 lots of ¾ Paterson bleached long Cloth, hard finish, at 7⅛c.; 5 lots ¾ do., Cottons, soft finish, at 8c.; 30 lots 4-4 Patterson bleached, long cloth, hard finish, and 17 lots do. soft finish, 8c.; 27 lots of ¾ Trenton bleached Cottons, long cloth, hard finish, at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; and 9 lots of Jeans at 7c. The heaviest purchasers were two of our leading City jobbing houses. The goods were sold by order of Messrs. J. C. Howe & Co., at their stores Nos. 2 and 3 College-place, under the direction of Haggerty & Co.—Mr. Spicer acting as salesman. The sales were made on 6 months' credit.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair request and are worth from $3 20@$3 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in limited demand at old quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 5,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	4 [illegible]@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is moderately active at old figures. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward sparingly, and continues quiet. Sales 3,200 bushels, in lots, including good ordinary White Western, at $1 17, and very choice White Southern at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is less active at old figures. Sales 16,000 bushels new crop at 65c.@66c. for Yellow Jersey; 65c.@67c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Small lots of Jersey Rye brought 70c. Northern is quoted at from 70c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@44c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The demand has been somewhat limited this week, and prices tend downward, though no material change has taken place. Holders manifest more disposition to meet the views of the trade. The principal sales comprise 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 20c., part less 5 ℔ cent; balance 8 months; 6,000 Dry Salted Maranham, 28 ℔s, 12½c., 6 months; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., 19c., less 5 per cent.; 1,855 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 17c., 6 months; 1,200 Port-au-Platte, 17 ℔s., 12½c., less 6 per cent.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $25, six months' credit, including prime brands, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Continues inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5¼c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is arriving more freely than it is needed, and the supply is increasing, yet prices show no quotable alteration.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common, and nominally $1 15 for lump, ℔ bbl.

	—SOLE LEATHER.— Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	47,100	3,950
Sales during the week, sides	39,700	4,100
Stock on hand, to-day, sides	238,600	41,650

MOLASSES—New-Orleans found buyers to the extent of 800 bbls., mainly at 25c. ℔ gallon, 4 months credit. Other kinds are quiet and languid. Porto Rico, 23c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 23c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, yet is stiffly held,—including Common at $1 35@$1 37½, ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold since our last at 41c.@42c. cash, ℔ gallon,—higher rates being now claimed.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand, and is worth from 54c.@56c., cash, ℔ gallon. Olive is selling slowly at former rates. A moderate inquiry exists for Palm at 8c. ℔ ℔, usual credit. Whale and Sperm are inactive at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at about former prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $14 65 for Mess; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request. 300 boxes Clear Short Middles brought 8¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in demand at former rates. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¾c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess, $12 75@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Prices Current* of Jan. 20, reports the receipts of hogs at Cincinnati, for the week and the season, thus:

Total for the week	28,825
Previously reported	348 892
Total for the season	376 817
Same time in 1856-7	342,917
Same time in 1855-6	[illegible]
Same time in 1854-5	[illegible]

RICE—Is in good request and is firm, at from $3 [illegible]@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—[illegible] in better demand, [illegible] cluding [illegible] for Jeffreys & Darcy's, and [illegible]

[illegible] Boston within a day or two at $1 [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible] reported [illegible] including [illegible] Cuba, [illegible] Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 4½c.@[illegible] for cash; and [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales [illegible] prices.

TOBACCO—[illegible] in prices, better inquiry [illegible] Tuesday, 52 hhds. Kentucky [illegible] 11c. & 16c.; 130 cases Seedleaf, [illegible] Florida, at 15c.@[illegible]; 217 bales [illegible] and 171 bales Havana, at [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] 21¼c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements [illegible] former rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain [illegible] Rosin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; [illegible] and Heavy Goods, [illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circular.

Annual Oil and Bone Circular, prepared by Chas. Thomson, of Lykes, Publisher, [illegible]

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. [illegible], 1858.

I have the pleasure to hand you a statement of the imports, exports and consumption of oils and bone in the United States, for the past year.

SPERM OIL.

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1857	[illegible] bbls.
Import in 1857	[illegible] bbls.
Total supply for 1857	[illegible] bbls.
Of which was exported in 1857 [illegible] Withdrawn for consumption, 1857 [illegible]	[illegible] bbls.
Leaving stock on hand Jan. 1, 1858	[illegible] bbls.

The import falls short of that of the previous year 2,501 bbls.; the export exceeds, same period, [illegible] bbls.; while the home consumption falls short [illegible] bbls. of that of 1856.

We begin the year with a large stock (larger than at any corresponding time since 1849) in first hands, but the stocks in private, and in the hands of manufacturers, are much smaller than same date last year; consequently the latter will probably soon appear in the market for stock; yet as our principal manufactories are not all in full operation, the demand is likely to be moderate for the present, more especially as the London market is well supplied, having received from this side some 24,000 bbls. during the past year, yet the present low prices may induce them to purchase even now. Stock there on 1st inst. [illegible] bbls., against 12,000 same time last year.

The consumption of Sperm Oil was greatly checked during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, by the continuance of high prices, and the various "compounds" resorted to to supersede its use; but it is a fact which time and experience have fully shown, that no substitute has yet been discovered bearing the slightest comparison with Sperm Oil for lubricating purposes, and the present low prices will doubtless lead to an increased consumption here as well as in England.

WHALE OIL.

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1857	[illegible]
Import in 1857	[illegible]
Total supply for 1857	[illegible]
Of which was exported in 1857 [illegible] Withdrawn for consumption in 1857 [illegible]	[illegible]
Leaving stock on hand Jan. 1, 1858	[illegible]

The import shows an increase of [illegible] bbls. and the exports of 15,397 bbls. of those of the preceding year, while that withdrawn for consumption shows a decrease of 25,678 bbls., as compared with that of 1856, and 41,408 bbls. in 1855, and 27,000 in 1854; the large decreased consumption being solely attributable to the high range of prices then current.

We commence the present year with the large stock of 92,000 bbls and upwards (equal to the entire import of 1855) in first hands; and the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are also large and fully sufficient to meet their demands for some time to come.

WHALEBONE.

Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1857, ℔s.	[illegible]
Import in 1857, ℔s.	[illegible]
Total supply for 1857	[illegible]
Of which was exported, in 1857 [illegible] Withdrawn for consumption in '57 [illegible]	[illegible]
Leaving stock on hand Jan. 1, 1857, ℔s.	[illegible]

The import in 1857 was [illegible] ℔s., and the exports 186,940 ℔s. less than those of the preceding year, but the most remarkable feature is in the falling off in the consumption of 771,210 ℔s., as compared with that of 1856.

It is difficult to say at what price the market will open; the principal foreign markets are well supplied for the moment, but the cutters here are nearly, if not quite, bare of stock, and will likely soon enter the market.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Cambridge Market, Jan. 21.—At market, 900 Cattle, about 700 Beeves and 190 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old. Prices of Market Beef—Extra, $7 [illegible]; first quality, $6 50@$7; second quality, [illegible]; third quality, $5 25; ordinary quality, [illegible]. Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, from $75@$[illegible] to $175@$200. Yearlings, $15@$17. Two years old, $20@$28. Three years old, $[illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—1,000 at market; prices in lots, $1 [illegible]@$2 50@$3 each; Extra and selections, $[illegible]@$[illegible] 50. Swine—675 at market. Prices, live weight, [illegible]@5½c. ℔ ℔; dressed, 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔. Hides—5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔; Tallow, 8c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Pelts, 75c.@87c. each; Calf-skins, 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

Chicago Market.—Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.—Horses—There never was such an entire absence of sales before in this market; there is, however, getting some little demand.

Cattle—Receipts of the week 689, against [illegible] the previous week. None are left over, there are quick buying. Three lots of 5, 6 and 9 head, sold to-day at $3 25, live weight, ℔ 100 ℔s., two of the lots averaging 1,000 ℔s.; the other 975, and two head sold as low as $1 87½. But city butchers yesterday and Saturday paid as high as $3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s., live weight, for some.

Hogs—Receipts last week 3,004, against [illegible] the previous week. The market rather brisk at $3 [illegible] @$3 80, live weight.

Sheep—No good sheep offered; such would bring fair prices—possibly $3. An inferior lot of about [illegible] head sold to a speculator yesterday at $1 [illegible].

Brighton Market, Jan. 21.—At market, 900 Beeves, 170 Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, $8; first quality, $7 50; second quality, $6@$6 75; third quality, $4 [illegible]. Working Oxen—Sales at $80, $100@$[illegible]. Milch Cows—$20@$37; common, $20@$25. Veal Calves—$2 50, $2 75@$3. Stores—Yearlings, [illegible]; two years old, $20@$25; three years old, $[illegible]. Hides—5c.@5½c.; Pelts, 75c.@87c. Calf Skins, 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Tallow—Sales at 8c.@[illegible]c. ℔ ℔. Sheep and Lambs—$1 [illegible]@$1 75; extra, $2 [illegible]@$3 75.

Swine—Stores, wholesale, 7c. ℔ ℔; retail, [illegible]; fat Hogs, 7c.

Baltimore Market, Jan. 21.—Beef Cattle—There was rather better supply to-day than on last market day, some 575 head being offered at the scales. Of this number 475 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, at prices ranging from $3 to $4 on the hoof, equal to $6@$9 net, averaging $4 gross, and the remaining 100 head were left over unsold. The average price is the same as the average of last week, although sales were made at both lower and higher rates. Hogs—The supply of hogs to-day was light, only about 1,160 head being in the pens. The reduced supply and the continued Southern demand have caused an improvement in prices, and the sales to-day were made at $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. net. Sheep—Sheep are in moderate supply, but prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote them as ranging from $2 75 to $5 ℔ 100 ℔s. gross. Prime lots might possibly bring $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Cattle Imported into England.—The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 21, 1857, says: The importation of cattle from the north of Europe has just closed for the season. The total imports have been: Bullocks, 10,947 head; Sheep, 7,041; Lambs, 3,953; Calves, [illegible]. Total 22,710 head.

Live Stock Market at M. S. and N. I. R. R. Sale and Shipping-Yards.

Cattle market is dull; there are but few cattle coming in, and those are of inferior quality. Shippers will not buy such, consequently they have to be sold to butchers and jobbers, who get them at their own prices. Good cattle are in demand at fair prices. Sales of 76 head of cattle at an average of 2¾c. for city use.

James Vantassel sold 15 head steers and cows, at $[illegible] ℔ head.

Ham & Co. sold 15 head inferior cows at $16.

Jos. Reid sold 18 head Texas steers, at $23.

E. Adams sold 21 head steers and cows, at 2⅛c.

The Sheep market is rather dull; there are such quantities of dressed mutton coming in from the country, that is sold cheaper than butchers can buy live sheep for. The receipts and sales are large. Received and sold 163 head, at 2¼c.@2¾c.

C. S. Dole & Co. sold 83 pair of sheep at 2¾c.

Ham & Co. sold 80 pair of sheep at 2½c.

Rube 37 pair of sheep unsold.

The Hog market keeps below par, the prices of Hogs being about the same as week before last. Sales of the week are 1,123 at $3 80@$3 90, being the highest price paid for good Hogs. Shippers are not bringing many Hogs on the market, owing to prices being so unsteady East. The shipments East on the M. S. & N. R., for the week, are 3,792, making total receipts 4,911 Hogs; most of these were nice heavy Hogs from the C., B. & Q. R. R. country.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yard Markets, for the week ending Monday morning, Jan. 18, 1858.

The markets for the week have been moderately active in the stock line generally.

Receipts—3,420 Hogs, 209 Cattle, [illegible]

Sales of 4,058 Hogs from $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible].

Sales of 273 Cattle from $2 [illegible]@$3 [illegible] for choice, lighter and rather inferior cattle [illegible] cwt.

Sales of 226 Sheep from $1 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] ℔ head.

Left over on the market for sale—[illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Cattle.

Shipped via Michigan Central Railroad, [illegible] 239 Cattle.

The threatened [illegible] the Bounty [illegible] create considerable interest in Plymouth, Mass., the [illegible] port where there are about $30,000 paid, annually to this district, most of which is paid in this town.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents, served at [illegible] a week; mailed at [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

[illegible] important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday's proceedings in the State Assembly make it manifest that an organization will very soon be effected—probably to-day. Nothing of particular note occurred during the morning session, [illegible] an agreement to hold a session in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The afternoon session was one continued scene of excitement—motions and counter-motions following each other in rapid succession. The last vote taken was on a motion to make VAN VALKENBURG Speaker, and CHARLES HUGHES Clerk, and resulted in a tie, when, during a discussion relative to the plurality rule, it being alleged about that an effort would be made to reconsider the vote, a sudden motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed. The lobbies were densely crowded during the session. In the Senate, bills were introduced—to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, (Division-avenue,) Brooklyn, and to incorporate the Scott Life Guard, recently organized in this City. The Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Nothing of special importance was done by Congress, yesterday. The Senate was not in session. In the House, leave was asked, but not obtained, to introduce a resolution calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the origin of the Utah Expedition. Some debate on the Pacific Railroad project was had in Committee of the Whole. Neither House will be in session again until Monday.

The probable expense of the Utah expedition may be judged of by the estimate which was on Thursday submitted to Congress for subsistence stores of the Utah expedition for eight months. This item is over a million and a quarter. The estimate referred to is based on the army orders of the 11th of January, and provides for eight thousand in the expedition, about five thousand six hundred of which will be troops. The present expedition, civil and military, embracing teamsters, employés, servants, &c., numbers about three thousand, and the transportation and subsistence for the same, up to the present time, amounts to a large sum.

A rebellion against the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company has broken out in the Red River country. We have already noticed the fact that a public meeting has demanded annexation to Canada, as the means of saving the country. The immediate occasion of this last outbreak was the imprisonment of a trader by the Company, who were compelled to release him.

The record of murders is constantly filled. At Galveston, on the 4th inst., a slave woman named [illegible] killed her mistress, Mrs. DOUGHERTY, by cutting her head open with a hatchet; in Jones County, Miss., a few days since, CHARLES LANDRUM was killed by a man named HITOWER, at the instigation of three brothers named LYKES, against whom the victim was principal witness in a charge of larceny; at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 7th, [illegible] ANDERSON was shot by JOHN GLOVER, with whom he had a quarrel; at Wilkesbarre, Penn., WM. MILLER, a German, has been convicted of the murder of GEORGE MATTHIAS.

Suicides are even more frequent thus far in 1858 than they were in the same period of last year. Our exchanges contain daily accounts of cases of self-destruction. Among the recent instances are those of Mrs. CROFT, an actress, in St. Louis, and a man named CHARLES WEIBUNG, a German, imprisoned at Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. Particulars of the death of ANSON JONES, of Texas, reached us yesterday. The cause of his suicide is supposed to have been pecuniary difficulty.

A fire was discovered on Thursday afternoon in the basement of the Chapman School Building, in Boston, by one of the teachers during school hours, but by the presence of mind and good judgment of the teachers, all the scholars were got out without accident. There were five hundred children and ten teachers in the school. The fire was confined to the basement.

The mail-robber TUCKERMAN is to have a hearing before the United States Commissioner at New-Haven on the 29th inst. On Thursday, an ineffectual attempt was made by his counsel for a reduction of his bail from $20,000 to $5,000. The Commissioner refused to consent to any reduction, and TUCKERMAN was remanded.

THOMAS W. SMITH, whose trial at Philadelphia resulted in acquittal, has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania (under date of January 19) for a divorce from his wife, assigning as a reason the fraud practiced upon him in his marriage.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was the special order. But certain members of the Committee, signers of the minority report, were not present; hence, after the Board had decided to proceed, it was found impossible, and so the further consideration was made special for next Wednesday. The Committee on the Steamboat Landing question met in the Library yesterday, Councilman BRADY presiding. Nothing new was elicited, nor were many persons present.

HUGH SMITH, who a few days since shot EDWIN COLLINS, foreman in Mr. KEMP's establishment, No. 187 Cedar-street, on suspicion of seducing his daughter, was arrested yesterday, and gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer. COLLINS is still confined by the injuries he received, but is pronounced by his physician to be entirely out of danger.

The Taylor Elopement case was continued yesterday, and a mass of ridiculous and irrelevant testimony admitted. The matter was adjourned until Monday.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the building No. 197 Chrystie-street, occupied by AUGUST JANSON as a cabinet shop. Before the flames were extinguished three buildings were entirely consumed, and a fourth partly burned. The total loss was about $26,000, on which there are insurances for $15,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary, and an investigation has been commenced.

A party of burglars at an early hour yesterday morning forced an entrance into CHRISTIAN SCHELLENBAUR's lager-bier saloon, No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, and made an attack upon the proprietor, who was sleeping in the saloon. In defending himself Mr. S. stabbed one of the party in the breast and then made his escape into the street and went for assistance. Before he returned the burglars fled, and the Police thus far have obtained no trace of them. Mr. SCHELLENBAUR thinks the wound must prove fatal as the bayonet used penetrated the breast at least six or seven inches. He gave himself up to the Police, but was not detained.

Mrs. LUCAS, matron of the King's County Asylum for the Insane, has been dismissed from that Institution for the part she took in the recent case before the Courts in which WM. F. CASE endeavored to obtain possession of a patient on the ground that she was improperly detained.

The parties recently convicted of selling liquor without license in Brooklyn, were brought into the City Court yesterday for sentence, but at request of the counsel sentence was postponed until next Friday.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet, but otherwise essentially unaltered for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Provisions were in moderate request at steady prices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which declined a shade. Coffee and Sugars were heavy and languid. New-Orleans Molasses was in better request, but at somewhat lower prices. Holders of Tobacco having shown more disposition to meet the requirements of buyers, a livelier business was transacted.

A report of an extensive auction sale of Domestic Cottons will be found in our regular Market Summary. Freights were inactive, without change of rates.

The Kansas Question—The Contest Over.

The Kansas question is substantially settled. The points that remain to be adjusted may have importance and interest upon grounds of principle, but so far as practical results are concerned, they are of very little consequence. Congress may adopt or reject the Lecompton Constitution,—may admit or exclude Kansas, under that instrument;—it can in neither case seriously or permanently affect the State, or the character of its political institutions. The PEOPLE of Kansas are now in possession of their rightful sovereignty;—they can mold their institutions to suit themselves;—and neither Congress nor the Federal Executive can much longer postpone a result which dispassionate men have for a long time seen to be inevitable.

In October last the Free-State men elected a majority of the Territorial Legislature, which will have full legislative authority if Kansas is not admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. On the 4th of January the same party elected the State Legislature, for which provision is made in the Lecompton instrument, and which will have supreme control if Kansas should be admitted and become a sovereign State. In either event, therefore, the Free-State party has political possession of the Territory. It has a two-third majority in each branch of both Legislature, and is thus entirely independent even of the Governor. In either event, therefore,—upon the admission or rejection of the Lecompton Constitution,—it has only to order a new Convention, and frame a new Constitution, which shall embody the sentiments and represent the interests of the people of Kansas.

It may possibly be said that if the *Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, it could* not be changed or superseded until after 1864. We apprehend, however, that this objection would have no weight whatever,—either with the people of Kansas or with the country at large. In the first place there is in the Constitution no express prohibition of its amendment previous to 1864, but only a direction *how* it shall be done *after* that date: while the Bill of Rights expressly recognizes the right of the people to alter, amend, or supersede their Constitution at any time and in any manner they may see fit. Besides, without any such provision, the right of the people to do this is fundamental and inalienable. It has been exercised in many States, and in regard to Kansas has been distinctly recognized by all the leading organs of public opinion in all sections of the country and without distinction of party, and more than all this, if the people of Kansas were to exercise this right, there is no power that can interfere to prevent it.

The Southern journals which have been hitherto so anxious to make the admission of Kansas a *sine qua non* of the continuance of the Southern States in the Union, can now find no special reason for pressing their demand. If the Pro-Slavery Party had carried *the State election—as it is believed they* would do, through the refusal of their opponents to vote—then there would have been tangible reasons for urging the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution; for the Legislature would have prevented its amendment, would have fastened Slavery for a time upon the State, and would have sent two Pro-Slavery Senators to the Congress of the United States for six years. These were valuable political prizes, well worth contending for. But the tables are turned. If Kansas comes into the Union now, the first fruits of that act will be *the election of two Free-State Senators*, who will take their seats before the close of the present Congress, and add their votes to those of the Republican Party. And the very next step would be the repeal of all laws recognizing Slavery in Kansas, and the call for a new Convention to frame a new State Constitution. So far as Slavery is concerned, it has everything to lose and nothing to gain, as matters now stand, by the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

The rejection of that instrument is now a matter of interest only to President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party. They can preserve their consistency and carry out the principle of popular sovereignty in no other way. If they persist in forcing the Lecompton document through Congress, they sacrifice the integrity and good faith of the party without obtaining an equivalent. They can make nothing for Slavery by it, and will only convince the great body of the Northern people that their zeal for the Institution was greater than their ability to serve it.

Under existing circumstances the Kansas debate in Congress must lose much of its interest and importance. We are afraid Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, will not find affairs propitious to the completion of his speech; nor can we see upon what grounds any very strenuous efforts can be made either for or against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The leading figure in the drama has disappeared. If the play goes on, the ghost may enter, but the part of Hamlet must be omitted.

The Central Park Commission.

We have already noticed Senator DOHERTY's bill for reducing the number of the Central Park Commission, and for conferring the appointment of its members upon the Mayor and Aldermen of this City. The *principle* of his proposed amendment is undoubtedly just. This is purely and exclusively a City Commission, and should be appointed by the City authorities. At the same time the admirable manner in which its duties have been performed, has in a very great degree overborne, in the public mind, the objections that were very justly entertained to the mode of its appointment. We do not believe that any public work has ever been carried on with greater efficiency, economy and integrity than the Central Park thus far:—and though the credit of this is doubtless due, in some degree, to the Superintendent and Engineer, who have had more immediately the charge of its details, the Commissioners are nevertheless entitled to marked commendation for the wise supervision and direction they have given to the enterprise.

It is, in our judgment and in the public mind, a matter of minor consequence how this Commission shall be appointed. But it is very desirable that neither this, nor any of the other Commissions which have charge of great public enterprises in the City, should not fall into the hands of party politicians,—or be dealt out as pay for party services by any department of the City Government. We trust, therefore, that the Legislature will consider the matter carefully before placing the appointment of any of these Commissions in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen. Those officers will inevitably always be partisans, and it is fair to infer that they will always use their power, and distribute their patronage, with a view to party services.

Under the new Charter the Board of Supervisors will always be equally divided between the two largest parties. It may be well, therefore, to consider whether they may not properly and judiciously be clothed with the appointment of some of these Commissions.

Are the Mormons in Rebellion?

The rumor comes to us from Washington *that General SCOTT will be sent to the Pacific* to take command of another division of the "army of Utah." This, as a precautionary measure, may *be prudent, but it can hardly* be urged on the ground of necessity. Whatever may be said about bad management in the *organization of the force* now in Winter quarters near Fort Bridger, there is no reason to imagine that they will be incapable of performing their duty thoroughly and completely. They are in every respect fully competent, in case of need, to back and support the civil authorities with which they are accompanied. Timid old ladies are probably alarmed when they read BRIGHAM YOUNG's blood-and-thunder speeches, and do not fancy that they are cut and dried for the Washington and New-York markets; but it is not likely that the War Department will be swayed by the ravings of one who declares to his people "that he can waste his enemies by millions without the loss of a man," or that "five of his staff would be amply sufficient to arrest the progress of twenty-five thousand United States troops through *the passes of the Black Hills.*" Such assertions, and others of a similar character, are quite sufficient to divest BRIGHAM YOUNG's orations of any importance whatever in the minds of reasonable men.

After all, the common-sense view is the proper one to take of most questions, political or religious; and a little common sense bestowed upon the Mormon question would not be out of place just now. Our people have been carried away by reports of massacres, murders and treason, and in their horror at these outrages, which have been contradicted as often as not, they have not paused to investigate their truth. It is, nevertheless, certain that, so far, there is no legal evidence of crime against the Mormons as a *people*, beyond the fact that they recognize polygamy as one of their "domestic institutions." It is true that certain emissaries of BRIGHAM YOUNG have burned Government wagon trains; and it is also true that the "Prophet" has issued treasonable proclamations, and that treasonable speeches, purporting to have been delivered by him, are reported in his special organ, the *Deseret News.* But we have not a tittle of evidence yet to show that the people of Utah have indorsed BRIGHAM's proclamations and speeches, or that they have ever read or heard them; and furthermore, it is not at all improbable that these same speeches were printed for our benefit alone. The "Prophet" of Utah is cunning and shrewd, but on this occasion he has over-reached himself by too much garrulity. A man, determined to act, never boasts of what he *will* do. If BRIGHAM YOUNG was resolved, at every hazard, to oppose the United States troops by arms, he would have opposed them before now—when, as he himself says, he had an opportunity "to wipe them out," at the South Pass, but mercifully refrained from doing so.

A perusal of BRIGHAM's speeches renders the fact patent that he is thoroughly scared at the turn events have taken. He is about to lose the political supremacy that has given him an importance and notoriety which, as the mere spiritual head of the Mormon sect, he never would have acquired, and it is not unnatural that he should resort to all measures within his power to retain his office. But an organized rebellion against the Government of the United States is *not* within his power. He can *afford to boast* with *tolerable* safety about the effective strength of his "army," for there is no one in the United States sufficiently conversant with the subject, to be able to contradict him. But we have no proof whatever that the men of whom this army is composed will, when the time comes, fight against their brethren. The more natural supposition is that the great body of the people of Utah will be opposed to open resistance, when the choice of such resistance or submission to law is fairly forced upon them, and in support of this supposition the speeches of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his "Elders" are the strongest evidence we possess. When they talk most wildly about the "invasion of their territory," they never speak of opposition to the United States Government, and invariably allude to the troops as though they were a mob coming to destroy and lay waste their homes. BRIGHAM has declared, over and over again, that he does not know the object of the advance of an army, and has no business to know it until informed by proper authority at Washington. By these means he *endeavors* to make his hearers believe that in resisting the troops they are not resisting the supreme law of the land.

We have no reason to infer, from any evidence that has yet appeared, that the Mormon people, in a body, will be driven into rebellion, even by the false representations of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his colleagues. It is neither right nor proper to impute to them the sins of which their tyrannical master has been alone convicted, and until they have committed some overt act of treason it is not just to condemn them, or treat them as enemies in open war.

INOFFENSIVE LAWS.—Two years ago an act was passed by Congress, which seemed so entirely free from objectionable features that the most factious person could not have thought it necessary to oppose its passage. It was simply a law empowering the Secretary of the Navy to change the names of ships at the request of their owners. Nothing could be more harmless, apparently, than such a law as this. Why not permit the owners of the *Lovely Polly*, or the *Rose in Bloom*, when the vessel that bore so significant a name was no longer worthy of such a designation in consequence of having been battered by the elements and become anything but lovely or blooming, to change the name for something less inconsistent or indiscreet? Why not permit the *Lovely Polly* to be called the *Old Salt*, and the *Rose in Bloom* to be transformed into the *Black Warrior* or the *Grand Turk*? Doubtless members of Congress viewed the subject in this common-sense light, and the bill was passed, and the old law, which required an act of Congress to change the name of a registered vessel was repealed.

And now mark the consequences of this seemingly innocent law, as they were stated by Senator BENJAMIN on his reporting a bill for the repeal of this measure. Who could have imagined that such disastrous results could flow from so simple a course? The act in question was passed March 5, 1856, and the *Senator stated* that he had before him a list of ninety-two vessels whose names had been changed since then, thirty-one of which had *been lost, or foundered at sea*, and among them was the *George Law*, whose name was changed *to Central America.* It seemed that every vessel which had become old and unseaworthy, or had earned a bad reputation by reason of ill luck or any other cause, had her name changed, so that her identity might be destroyed as far as the public was concerned. One vessel, it appears, had so bad a reputation that her owners had her name changed three times, and under her last name, she went to sea and has not been heard of since. She was originally called the *Balaklava*, was condemned for a violation of the revenue laws, and had her name changed to *Magnolia.* Having in April of last year been condemned at Key West as unseaworthy, her name was again changed to the *Tropic Bird*, under which name she sailed from Gloucester for Surinam last Fall, and has not since been heard of.

The facts stated by Senator BENJAMIN need no comments. They exhibit in the most forcible light possible the evils which have resulted from the passage of this seemingly harmless law, and they will be sufficient, we should suppose, to convince our law-makers of the necessity of giving a thorough examination to every subject upon which they are required to legislate. There can be no such thing as a harmless law.

Effects of Slavery Upon Jurisprudence.

The effect of the "peculiar institution" upon the jurisprudence of this country, wrought through judicial decisions, and altogether independently of the changes wrought by statute, will some day or other form a curious subject of study for the philosophical historian. Its effect upon the manners of our people are palpable enough. The code of honor engendered by the relations between master and *slave no longer confines its operation to the* Southern States. Southern modes of avenging insults, Southern notions of courage, and dignity, and attitude of tone, have long ago crossed the Potomac, and are every day manifesting themselves in the very heart of Puritandom. We now-a-days in the sober North carry our pistols and knives, have our *difficulties in the streets, butcher "our men"* unawares in bar-rooms, and then fly to the police for refuge, just as our Southern *confrères* have been doing for half a century. The propagandists of barbarism have so far a much greater measure of success to boast of than the preachers of disunion or of abolition. What influence Slavery has exercised upon the national manners we all see and know. The influence it exercises upon the national laws, and upon the administration of them, is not quite so apparent, but is, if possible, more mischievous.

A doctrine much more dangerous and tenfold more odious than that of constructive treason, against which reformers in England so long fought, flourishes in full vigor at the present day in most of the Slave States, in the trial of white men for connivance at insurrection or insubordination of negroes. In no case is it necessary to prove an overt act of any sort against the prisoner. It is enough for the prosecution to show that the general tenor of his language and conduct has been such as to make it appear he is a person likely to be guilty of such an offence. To have been seen associating with negroes is often enough *to satisfy juries of complicity in a subsequent* outbreak. We do not mean to assert that laxity of this sort is not absolutely necessary for the preservation of order in such a state of society as that to which the Southern States cling so fondly; but we think there can be but one opinion as to its influence upon the general administration of justice. A bad precedent is not bad simply on its own account, but because "many an error by the same example rushes into the State." Juries which convict men for offences against the Slave Code upon mere appearances, will sooner or later not hesitate very much about convicting them on similar grounds of any offence at all. In the best and quietest of times a Southern jury is not the incarnation of calm, cold, blind justice. In times of excitement or commotion it is not likely to draw with great nicety the line of distinction which separates blasphemy against the god of their idolatry from the common order of crimes.

By the last mail from California we hear of a new prostitution of the good old common law to purposes of slaveholders. Senator GWIN, *of that State, took with him to* San Francisco from Mississippi two of his slaves, JOSEPH LYLE and his wife. They continued to live with him in the capacity of domestic servants—the husband for eight months, and the wife for two years and eight months. At the expiration of this period LYLE brought his action for about three thousand dollars wages. The case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts for the decision of Judge NORTON, of the Twelfth District Court, who gave judgment against the claim, on the ground that if Mr. GWIN and the slaves went back to Mississippi, the original relation between them would be revived, though while in California the man and woman were free; that consequently the services were not rendered in the expectation of payment, and payment was therefore not due. If LYLE were a white man, we feel certain Judge NORTON would have felt no hesitation in the matter. He would have stated what he must know to be the clearest law both here and in England, and in California, that when services of whatever kind are rendered a man with his knowledge and privity, there exists an implied promise on his part to pay for them in some way. It does not matter in the least whether he ever expected to pay for them or not; unless he can show consideration of some sort, he will not be allowed to take another man's time for nothing. Natural affection, the promise or expectation of a legacy, and one or two other things of a similar nature, are the only substitutes for wages in hard cash, which the law recognizes as good for services well rendered.

The plea that the plaintiff was a slave to the defendant in another State, and under another system of laws, and may, if he likes to go back, be placed in the same position again, as a bar to claims for work and labor done, is one of those choice flowers of jurisprudence which our Judges are now every week transferring to our soil from the great jungle of Slavery. The Courts in California have nothing to do with LYLE's antecedents, as long as he is not a fugitive from Slavery, and still less with his future. While in San Francisco he is a freeman, and the common law supposes that no freeman does anything for nothing. The Courts have nothing to do with what he *thought* while he was working for GWIN, nor what GWIN thought while he was enjoying his services. GWIN, in allowing him to work for him, in default of ties of relationship or the natural affection growing out of them, promised him by implication a fair remuneration, and he ought to be made to pay him. There is very little use that we can see in excluding Slavery from a State and calling it free, either by Constitution or by Statute, if the Judges take upon themselves to recognize its leading incidents within its borders, and support one of the most unjust and most repulsive of them by solemn decisions. There is none of its features more unjust than that which transfers to one man the fruits of another's toil, and none which the Courts of free States should be more chary in upholding.

DECAYING.—Poor BENNETT fails rapidly. His teeth seem to be gone—for he only mumbles when he tries to bite. His *Herald* now-a-days is very much like a mangy, three-legged, one-eyed, crop-eared, stump-tailed bull-dog, who has outlived everything but his bad temper, and spends his waking hours in sleepy and melancholy snappings at people out of his reach. For a while the sight collects a crowd, but it soon becomes monotonous, and for variety's sake if nothing else, the boys begin to stone the animal whose ghastly snarlings have ceased even to be amusing.

WEBSTER'S BIRTH-DAY.—We were misled by a remark in a Boston paper in reference to the last birth-day of WEBSTER not being celebrated in Boston. The day, as we learn from the Boston *Journal*, was duly commemorated by a party of gentlemen who dined together at the Parker House, and among them was that fast representative of Young America, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq.; and speeches were made by that gentleman, and General TYLER, Colonel ADAMS, Captain SHEPARD and Ex-Governor GARDNER.

CHARITABLE LECTURES.—We are glad to learn that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has consented to deliver for the benefit of one of the most deserving of our City charities the series of six lectures on "Pauperism and Crime," which he gave in the Lowell course, in Boston, last year. Judging from the comments of the press at the time, they are exceedingly able and interesting, and we have no doubt that their repetition here will be welcomed by the intelligent portion of our community. The Society which will reap the benefit of their success, is one which richly deserves the attention and support of the public.

Constructive Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The curtain has just fallen upon the closing act of a tragedy in Philadelphia—a tragedy enacted in real life—with real characters to demonstrate the plot, to plan the schemes, to assume the dangers and to abide the catastrophe. This real drama, with its victim and its hero, its real impersonations of the passions, its portrayal of the devotion of the lover, the lust of the seducer, and the speedy and terrible revenge of the betrayed, has passed like a grand spectacle before the eyes of the world, affording an awful and but too truthful vindication of the justice of an overruling Providence which visits upon the heads of all offenders, sooner or later, the punishment due to their crimes.

But although this great spectacle may have left upon the minds of many of the beholders *only the impression of its grand solemnity*, just as the meteor in the heavens attracts the attention of the unthinking only to its glare, yet there are those whose thoughts penetrate within and attempt to solve the mystery of the *finale.* They behold one human being deliberately taking the life of another, in the light of noonday and in a public place, without any apparent or immediate provocation. In accordance with the law which denominates that act murder, the violator of that law is arraigned for trial before the judicial tribunal of the law. There is no pretence of a defence to the commission of the deadly act. The crime, if it be so, is acknowledged, and yet the Jury who are the arbiters of the facts which constitute and establish that crime, pronounce upon their oaths that he who did the deed is "not guilty." Why? The Jury say "not guilty on account of insanity at the time of the commission of the act." The world applaud the verdict of that Jury, and the prisoner is freed and returns among his fellows, not only acquitted of crime, but justified and approved for his act. And yet there is not one in a thousand who believes him to be a whit more insane than hundreds of others, who for taking human life have expiated their offence by death upon the gallows, and thus have satisfied the requirements of the law and the demands of a correct and unanimous public opinion.

Then why this difference of sentiment in regard to SMITH, who took the life of CARTER? It is this, and simply this. It is the tacit and unmistakable admission of public opinion, that the crime committed by CARTER has no penalty known to the law; that the injury done to SMITH has no remedy furnished by the Statute, and consequently that SMITH had the right, and in fact, *ought*, as he did, to take the law into his own hands and to inflict upon the author of his wrongs, the penalty commensurate with the degree of the crime and injury. So long as there shall be this defect in the law, so long will men be the avengers of their own wrongs, and the world look on with approbation. So long as an offence which every honorable man must consider worse than murder, and which in its direful effects upon society is secured to none other, is punished with no greater severity than the stealing of a horse, or the breaking of a lock, so long will the life of the seducer be in the hands of those he has wronged. Although there may be "killing perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," that being the definition of the highest crime recognized by the Statute Book of this State, yet will juries find the perpetrators of such killing the victims of insanity, "at the time of the commission of the act," and the public seal with their approval the verdicts of the juries. A constructive insanity will excuse the killing, and supply a restraint not afforded by the law, which has no adequate punishment for the seducer. The frequency of these verdicts of insanity establish the proposition we have endeavored to enunciate. Let the leprous wretch whose polluting breath, like a miasma, destroys the thing it rests upon, beware; for though he may successfully plot his foul machinations against the citadel of Woman's honor, and escape the penalty of the penal law, yet shall he not go unpunished, for the injured husband, father or brother shall rise, the avenging Nemesis, with the sword of retribution.

JUS.

The Brooklyn Conflagration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The verdict of the Coroner's jury respecting the late school-house burning in Brooklyn, and the excellent editorial thereon in yesterday's TIMES, suggest one or two important additional points. The building burned was faulty in several respects besides those already named. The Primary Department was on the second floor, the ground being used for a play-ground. Is there any excuse for sending small children up stairs to school? Cannot yard room be secured for playing? The Primary Department on the second floor, and the Grammar Department on the floor above, had entrances in common. It would seem that the obvious importance of keeping the two Departments entirely distinct would have been regarded in any school-house—not to say a "model" one. The stairs between the second and third floors were made with an intermediate landing, instead of being broad, easy, and straight, as they ought to be at the outlet of *every* building designed to accommodate large numbers of persons. The entrances were not only too narrow, but too few, and the rooms were altogether too large for safety. It has also been said that the outer walls of the building were made hollow, but that the interior space, instead of being entirely closed, with separate smoke and air flues carried through it from each room, was itself converted into one immense flue, having openings into all the rooms, so that in case of fire in the lower story the rooms above would be at once filled with smoke and suffocating vapor. For the correctness of this statement I cannot vouch; but of one fact there is abundant evidence. The Committee who have charge of visiting school-houses in Brooklyn are not fitted for the duty by a knowledge either of the needs of such buildings, acquired in teaching, or of the best means of meeting their wants, derived from experience in building. It is difficult to say for what qualifications they are selected, besides a faculty of money-saving, which is not always economy. The author of this "model" design was originally by *profession* a distiller.

D.

The Taylor Marriage—Note from Rev. Frederick Hemming.

PALISADE AVENUE, BERGEN, *Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At the invitation and upon the representation of persons in whose character for honorable and right intention, I then had, and still have the fullest confidence, I lawfully united in marriage GEORGE TRACY TAYLOR and EMMA HAWLEY. I also state that no improper influence, persuasion or force, was exercised towards Miss HAWLEY by me, or by any other person in my presence, to induce her to marry Mr. TAYLOR; that she manifested the utmost readiness to have the marriage consummated, accompanied with an entire consciousness of what she was doing; and that those statements made in the *return* to the *writ* of *habeas corpus*, or elsewhere, which reflect on me and my conduct in the matter, are entirely false, and can be proved to be so whenever I may deem it necessary. Yours respectfully,

F. HEMMING.

The Governor's Residence in North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, *Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official residence of the Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, which is owned by the State, is called, *by law*, "The Governor's Palace." I think this is the only building in the United States which is officially and legally called a palace. The lower branch of the *Legislature* is called the House of Commons.

By the way, *it is a curious fact* that the people of Raleigh, of North Carolina, and of the United States generally, don't know how to pronounce Raleigh. In this country we always say Raw-ly—the young gentleman for whom the place was named was, and is, called by Englishmen Sir WALTER RAL-LY. Yours truly,

H.

Narrow Stairs in School-Houses.

YORKVILLE, *Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that a large portion of your space is occupied with remarks and suggestions relative to the *burning of School No. 14, in Brooklyn*, the other day. Many wonder—and very justly—how builders can be either so negligent, or so reckless, as to permit the tin-work of heaters to come in contact with the timbers of the building they construct. There is, however, one other matter of surprise to me, and one which I have not as yet seen noted, and that is, that the stairway in the ill fated building above mentioned was only *four feet six inches in width!* and this to permit the *egress of 900 terrified children!* The only other wonder I can attach to the affair is, that *half* of the 900 children were not destroyed.

If, with all the care and attention which is said to have been bestowed upon the proper and secure construction of school buildings, such disasters are liable to occur, why would it not be well to increase the width of the stairways to *ten feet or more*; for though it may be an easy matter to deceive a committee in the matter of the construction of tin heaters, it would not be so easy to make the public believe that a stairway was ten feet wide, unless it was so.

DIX.

THE LAST DODGE.—A lady from Mamaroneck came into town the other day, and went shopping up Broadway, as young ladies sometimes will. When she came out of a store with several small bundles she dropped one, and instantly picking it up started on. A well-dressed man stepped up to her politely and informed her that she had picked up his bundle. She protested that it was her own, but he insisted. A moment after he again spoke to her politely, but firmly insisting that it was his bundle and that inside of it was a locket and a chain. She offered to step into a store and expose the bundles, but he had not time for this. A good deal frightened the lady went on and called at a house in Union Square. As she rang the bell she found her tormenter was on the steps, as polite but firmer than before. As she entered, he entered. He must have his bundle. When the lady of the house offered to open them all in his presence, he left, vowing that an officer should be sent to the house at once. He gave his name as Prof. OTTER of Eighth-avenue. He may live in the Eighth-avenue—he certainly does not in the Directory. He was a fox instead of an otter, and if the lady had not been self-possessed and firm he would have been a thief too.

☞ Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, well known as "the blind preacher," has delivered two of a series of three lectures on "Christian Poetry," before respectable, though not very large audiences, in the new chapel of the M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The second lecture, on "Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation," was given last evening. He traced the origin of some of the early lyrics of the Roman Catholic Church, the development of the practice of congregational singing, the return to the old Israelitish chant, when the church became aristocratic, and the restoration of the congregational system effected by the Reformation. At the close he was greeted with warm plaudits.

Appointments by the President.

BEVERLY L. CLARKE, of Kentucky, appointed minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala; to be also minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Honduras, pursuant to the Ninth section of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

FAYETTE MCMULLIN, of Virginia, Governor of Washington Territory.

ABRAHAM RENCHER, of North Carolina, Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

ALFRED CUMMING, of Missouri, Governor of the Territory of Utah.

JOHN HARTNETT, of Missouri, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Chamber of the Aldermen in the City Hall, on Friday, C. H. Haswell, Esq., the President in the Chair.

A great number of persons applied, as at the last meeting, to be appointed as Commissioners of Deeds. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A petition, comprising two thousand names, for removal of steamboat landings was also referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in an ordinance to prohibit the accumulation of soil on the Battery embankment until a proper wall is built. Report adopted.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Report of the Finance Committee on the Tax Levy was read by the Clerk.

The document extends over forty-eight closely-printed octavo pages. After a few pages had been read, Councilman Abrahams begged the matter [illegible] over to the next meeting, inasmuch as the Chairman and the minority Committee were not all present.

Councilman Genet moved to adopt the majority report.

Councilman Crawford moved to alter the Comptroller's estimate for real estate from $33,500 to $43,[illegible], in order to purchase a location for Engine Company No. 26.

Councilman Brady opposed the motion. After some debate the motion was carried.

On the question of suspending further action on the report on the tax levy, owing to the absence of certain members, eleven voting in the negative, four in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

Councilman Brady then objected to the clause in the majority report which suggests the "utility of investing $10,000 for the removal of obstructions, and inasmuch as this amount to the credit of an account to be termed 'Obstructions, Removals of, in Streets and Harbor,' will give the Common Council an appropriation whereby they can hold the Railroad Companies and others in check, in instances where little or no attention is given to the mandates of the Common Council, your Committee present the same as of essential importance."

Councilman Abrahams reiterated his desire to postpone the further consideration to Monday.

Councilman Brady said the previous speaker had talked much about honesty. The Press had characterized the Board as a set of thieves. He was not going to be at any trouble about that. But of what use was it to have laws such as we had, and then appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of compelling Railroad Companies to keep their tracks? That was their business. Next year it would be $50,000. The Chairman of the Committee might intend to do right, but his zeal might mislead him. It was wrong to establish this precedent; the companies were bound to remove the obstructions. He would move the item be stricken out.

Councilman Connell thought the previous speaker had mistaken the matter. It was merely an appropriation to enable the Mayor and others to remove obstructions without waiting for tedious formal process.

On motion the item was allowed to stand.

The further detailed reading was suspended—Councilman Brady observing he would take up such matters as seemed necessary. He alluded to another objectionable item.

Councilman Abrahams again strongly objected being put upon the defence at the majority report, but would not enter upon the matter until the minority report be read. It was improper.

Councilman Brady said the Board had refused to postpone; he also voted to postpone. What could he do? Insist on postponement—what nonsense was that! He would ask for more information if the Board would agree to that. But could he sit silently and allow matters to pass without comment.

Councilman Genet moved that the matter be made special for next meeting. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Councilmen Rhodes, Genet and Webb, a committee on conference on the Post-Office.

It was then moved that when the Board adjourn it be to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

The adjournment was then moved and carried.

Steamboat Landings.—On Friday afternoon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, met in the library of the City Hall, to consider the subject of removing the North and East River steamboats, from their present landing place to a point on the north side of the City above Canal-street, and on the east side, to a point above Grand-street, Councilman Brady in the Chair.

Three petitions were presented in favor of the removal, signed in the aggregate by about 2,000 names.

Not nearly so many persons were present as on former occasions, and the Chairman complained of the silence and inactivity of those present. He said that last year he had opposed the measure, but that now he wished to have it possible a more full knowledge of all that could be said on each side, and wished to give every person a chance of being heard.

A gentleman said that the people ought to be accommodated, and not committee merchants.

Mr. Baxter had no doubt that the North River side was once the right place for steamboats. If the nest could be broken up the steamboat owners would be extremely glad to go still further up than where now it was sought to send them. Our entire up-town population ought not to be brought down here to jam up the streets for the sake of accommodating opposing parties, and how it could accommodate them he could not see. These boats come exactly where they did thirty years ago, but no East River boats ought ever to have been permitted to come round the Battery.

The steamboat proprietors would obtain their wharfage cheaper up town. Why bring a man down to the Battery who wishes to land at Fortieth street? And the argument was stronger for the East than for the North River side.

Captain Hancox of the steamboat *Era*, said that three-fourths of the business was the great western trade. If the steamboats were driven above Spring-street it would give advantage to rival routes. The steamboat interest had built up New-York before the railroads were started. Why should they be the first to be sacrificed by this compulsory removal? The great majority of the passengers were business men, and they require to be landed near their business. Why select the North River steamboats for removal? Who talks about removing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, or the Jersey boats, but only these North River boats. Those who are doing business up town naturally wish to have the steamboat landing near them. If, said he, there are obstructions, why not remove them? Make good solid piers in front of Washington Market, and then the vast interests of those who have spent their lives in the formation of a trade to the Great West will not be sacrificed.

Mr. Baxter said that every man had a right to build up his own business in his own way, still these much-injured men will be glad enough in time to move even further.

Mr. Robert Smilie was anxious to know what taxes the Captain paid in New-Jersey on his steamer—New-York having to pay for police and for the consequences of fires.

The Chairman asked also whether it was fair to suffer so much for the advantage of persons living in New-Jersey or elsewhere.

Captain Hancox in explanation said he was laying out $10,000 in repairs on his boat; that expenditure was made in New-York. He admitted the boat was worth $25,000; he had an interest in the boat, but paid no personal taxes in New-York.

No other person being particularly eager to speak, the Committee adjourned to Friday at 3 o'clock.

The Amin Bey Fraud.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the Washington States:

As an indorsement of the article headed "The Amin Bey Fraud," I beg leave to offer the following for publication:

About the time "Amin" was palmed off here by Mr. Brown as the "Sultan's Ambassador," I left for Constantinople, in company with Mr. E. Woodward, a brother-in-law of S. Cole, Esq., chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to present to the Sultan the "percussion-cap machine," of which I was the inventor, the operation of which had been witnessed by "Amin" and Mr. Brown, at the Washington Arsenal; and I received from Mr. Brown a letter of introduction for, as he called him, one of the high dignitaries at Constantinople.

On arriving at the Turkish capital we found Mr. Marsh absent in the Holy Land, and Mr. Brown had not yet returned from this country. Except four or five missionaries, the only Americans established in business in Constantinople were Charles Brown, Warren Hidden and John Reeves; and the only person who had an office to receive and protect Americans was Mr. Daniels, who acted as Consul. To Mr. Reeves, whom we knew to have resided twenty years at the Turkish capital, and who was the former ship-builder of the naval arsenal, we spoke of the object of our visit. He kindly took us to the Minister of Artillery, to whom we spoke of "Amin Bey's, the Sultan's Ambassador," recommendation to us to present our invention to the Sultan. He indignantly replied, *that the Sultan had sent no "Ambassador" to the United States, and that they did not know who "Amin Bey" was.*

We then requested our Consul to have our invention properly brought before the Sultan. He did so, through the usual channels, and the Sultan not only purchased it, but also presented us with a diamond cup, which was exhibited for some time at Messrs. Galts', of this City; also at the Mechanics' Fair here, at Baltimore and Richmond.

The Amin Bey fraud is the more reprehensible:

First—Because its perpetrators represented here the Turkish Government as destitute of means, and incapable of paying the "Ambassador's expenses."

Second—Because it took away from our Treasury $10,000 to pay Mr. Brown's and his pageants and pleasure excursions through the United States.

Third—Because the late commander of the storeship *Erie*, in which Amin was brought from the Mediterranean, presented a claim for a further sum of $2,500, for provisions and wines, alleged to have been furnished by him to the "Sultan's Ambassador," while on board his vessel.

Fourth—Because it encouraged Mr. Brown to lay a claim before Congress, and to receive $[illegible], which otherwise he would not have received without the popularity he obtained through Amin.

And, finally, because, unless disclosed, it will leave an open way to exact more money from the Treasury for alleged expenses of the "Sultan's" *fictitious* "Ambassador."

The facts here stated are within the personal knowledge of myself, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. John Reeves, whose charges against Mr. Brown, for wrongs inflicted upon him and other Americans during the last twelve years, are alone sufficient, if properly brought before the President, to send a better man in his place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WRIGHT.

LONG ISLAND.

A Party Attempt to Rob a Lager-bier Saloon—One of Them is Mortally Wounded.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the lager-bier saloon kept by Casimir Schellenbaum & Co., in the basement of No. 33 Court-street, Brooklyn, (in the marble block near the City Hall,) was broken into by a number of men, whose purpose was evidently to rob the place. They effected an entrance by pressing against one of the front doors, and bursting off the lock-socket. Mr. Schellenbaum was sleeping at the time on a sofa in the back part of the saloon and was aroused by the noise made in forcing the door open. One of the gas-lights was burning dimly, and he could see the intruders distinctly; he thinks there were six or seven of them. Their first act upon entering was to attempt to turn off the gas at the meter near the door. Fortunately the wrench was not there, and they did not succeed in extinguishing the light. They then went to the rear of the saloon where Mr. Schellenbaum was standing. He demanded their business, and receiving no reply, attempted to pass them for the purpose of leaving the premises, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was again knocked down. He regained his feet a second time, and then attempted to get over the bar to obtain something to defend himself with. He made several attempts to do this, and was each time pulled back violently and thrown upon the floor. He finally succeeded in getting into the bar through the door leading from a rear room in the basement. The only weapon at hand was a bayonet, belonging to a German yager. This he seized hold of, and almost the same instant he was dragged over the bar. One of the villians seized him then by the nape of the neck and commenced beating him on the head with something hard, which he supposed was the handle of a knife or the butt of a pistol. While these blows were being dealt from behind, two others attacked him in front, and he was beaten most unmercifully, as his present condition shows. While thus engaged, he made a thrust with the bayonet at one of the men in front of him. The bayonet was sharp, and shaped something like a carving knife. It entered the left breast of the man, passing upward towards the neck, and from the appearance of the blood on the weapon it must have penetrated *six* or *seven* inches. The assailants then letting go Mr. Schellenbaum to attend to their wounded companion, he (Mr. S.) seized upon this opportunity to escape from the premises, throwing the bayonet into the corner near the door as he passed out. He called "Police," "Murder," "Murder;" obtaining no assistance he crossed the street to Engine House No. 12. Several members of that Company as soon as possible went to the saloon, but the party had escaped and were nowhere to be seen. Mr. S. then went to the First Precinct Station-house and gave himself up to Sergeant Smith, related to him what had occurred, saying that he was sure he had given the man a mortal wound. Sergeant Smith visited the premises and finding that the statement was corroborated by appearances there, and also by the injuries to Mr. S., he was not detained. Immediate efforts were made to discover the thieves, but no trace of them could be found.

Mr. S. says that he can identify two or three of the party if he should ever see them again, and their description corresponds with the general appearance of three men who came into the saloon Thursday morning, while Mrs. S. was there alone. They played dominoes, and left without spending anything at the bar.

This affair occurred within a stone's throw of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, which was open at the time, and on one of the most public and densely-populated thoroughfares in the city. The saloon was closed at 11 o'clock for the night, and was not again opened. A servant girl, who has been on the premises only one month, and recently from Germany, usually sleeps in the saloon at night, Mr. S. and wife sleeping up stairs. On this night the girl was unwell, and Mr. S. took her place in the saloon. It was at first supposed by some that the object of the party breaking in was to get at the girl, but the fact of her sleeping there was not known outside of the family. The three men before referred to who were in the place Thursday morning, heard Mrs. S. tell an acquaintance that he (Mr. S.) was asleep up stairs, and this leads to the supposition that they judged from this statement that no one slept in the saloon at night, and therefore it would be an easy job to rob it.

The Public School Buildings of Brooklyn.

An important principle in the construction of the Public School buildings of Brooklyn was settled by the Board of Education in 1855, when, by a vote of 22 against 15, they adopted the plan of building these structures upon arches. The object was to economize in the expense of lots, and to furnish a covered play ground under the building. Against this plan various objections were then urged, the soundness of which experience is likely to demonstrate. The most valuable portion of the lot, and the only safe and suitable part for the Primary Department, it was urged, was thus sacrificed, while it became necessary to build an extra story. In New-York, where plots of ground sufficiently large could only be procured at great expense, there was some excuse for resorting to this arrangement, but in Brooklyn, where lots are comparatively cheap and plenty, such a necessity did not exist. But these views did not prevail.

Mr. Bulkley, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Schools, whose long connection with the department of public instruction gives weight to his opinion, is in favor of erecting separate schools for small children in the primary department, wholly distinct from the public school buildings, and of having fewer children in each school. Some such change is loudly called for.

The largest Public School in Brooklyn is No. 13, in Degraw-street, Mr. A. B. Clarke, Principal. There are registered here over 2,000, and the average daily attendance is over 1,600. Of these, 700 are in the Primary Department, on the first story, about 450 in the Female Department, on the second story, and in the Male Department, third story, about 450. The assistants are all females. The entrance for the boys is by a winding stairway, about four feet wide, with a landing, or small square platform, on each of the stories, from which the turn is to a right angle. That on the girls' side is the same, there being only two stories, and for the Primary Department there is a distinct entrance. The house is very long, and is divided by lateral sliding doors, wholly of wood, into several apartments, each of which is sub-divided by a longitudinal partition; the lower part of this partition forms a gate that serves for a black-board. It is hoisted up by pulleys. The house is warmed by furnaces, and the Principal considers them perfectly safe. Several of the doors which opened inward, and were, therefore, liable to become blocked by a crowd, have been altered so as to open outward. New doors have also been made opening near the stairs, and, to guard against the danger of the children being thrown over the railing, these are to be raised ten inches, by the addition of an iron rail. Mr. Clarke says he generally dismisses his school in four minutes, and the pupils find no difficulty in passing safely out. But it is plain that these narrow, abrupt, winding stairways in a four story building, over which two thousand children must pass several times a day, are a most serious defect in the otherwise well-arranged plan of the house, and nothing short of a miracle could prevent a serious loss of life should there be a simultaneous rush of all the pupils upon these stairways. Mr. Clarke frequently instructs his scholars how to act in case of a sudden alarm, and has them all pledged to remain in their seats should any such excitement occur, until dismissed in order, and he expresses the strongest confidence that they would obey his orders.

This being the only school in the Sixth Ward, and there being none in the adjoining (Twelfth) Ward, it is overcrowded, and there are more applications for admission than can be granted. The building was erected under the superintendence of E. W. Dunham, Esq., and is one of the strongest in Brooklyn.

District School No. 6, David Syme, Principal, had a total average attendance in December of 844. The school-house also is built on arches, and is four stories high, each department arranged as in the other schools, the Primary, which has about 400 pupils, occupying the first story. It has the ordinary winding stairs, four feet wide. On each story, at the foot of each flight, is an open space 16 feet square, from which the hall extends the whole width of the building, a door opening at each end for the egress of scholars into the yard, a door leading thence into the street. Each floor is constructed alike, being divided into five apartments by sliding wooden doors. From each apartment there is a door leading into the hall. The means of egress from this building would be greatly improved by widening the stairs to twice their present width, which could easily be done without encroaching seriously upon the hall. The pupils have been thoroughly drilled by the Principal to remain stationary in case of alarm until permitted to leave the house in regular order. They have all pledged themselves to implicit obedience in this particular, and Mr. Syme is entirely confident that they would do so though the house were in a blaze. An excellent state of discipline seems to prevail in every department.

The house is warmed by three furnaces—one for each department—the furnace room being always kept locked, and no one but the Janitor permitted to enter it under any circumstances. There appears, however, to be a serious defect in the way two of the furnace pipes are made to press close to each other through the first floor, the lathes being in too close proximity to the pipes, and the plastering loose.

Number 8, in Middagh-street, is built four stories high on arches, and is heated by stoves in each room, which the Principal considers perfectly safe. The average daily attendance is 750, as follows: In the Primary Department, 350; female, 200; male, 200. At the street end there is the inevitable right angled four feet stairway, with a low railing, which is intended for the use of the teachers and visitors. On two of the stories the rooms are divided by movable sash doors, and are light and pleasant. A large portion of the Primary scholars are hived into a small back room, in an L of the building, where they are packed like herring in a barrel. The stairway in common use is through this room, and is built of stone, between solid brick walls. It is not over three feet wide, has no hand rail, and is without light, except from the bottom. Were there a sudden rush down such a passage way, it would inevitably become piled full, and nothing but a miracle could prevent a great loss of life. The yard is small, is paved with cobble-stones, and half of the original space allotted to the play-ground is piled with wood.

The houses that we have described are not bad specimens of the whole: they are above the average for accommodation and pretension.

The Last Lunatic Asylum Case.

Kings County Board of Superintendents of the Poor—The Matron Dismissed.—A meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday, at the usual place, in Flatbush. After the transaction of some routine business, the Lunatic Asylum Committee, on the case of Mrs. Lucas, the matron, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mrs. Lucas, the Matron of the Lunatic Asylum, be dismissed from the services of the Department, such dismissal to date from the 14th inst., the day of her suspension by the Asylum Committee.

The Committee made a written report which set forth that proceedings have been instituted by one Wm. F. Case, having in view the discharge of one of the patients of the Asylum; that such proceedings were planned without the knowledge of the Resident Physician or Superintendents, but with the secret co-operation of the Matron of the establishment, who had taken the advantage of her position for that purpose. That on the 14th inst. the Committee, believing that the safety and welfare of the female patients and the good reputation of the institution required it, had suspended the said matron until the Board might meet and take the subject into their consideration. Without entering into detail as to the mental condition of the patient alluded to, or as to the motives which may have prompted to so remarkable a procedure on the part of the matron, the Committee took occasion, nevertheless, to state that the event had served but to increase their confidence in the character and capacity of the Resident Physician, Dr. Lanning. The report concludes by saying that after a careful review of the facts, the Committee could come to no other conclusion than that the said matron was an unsafe and unfit person to be intrusted with the duties of her office.

☞ The Committee of the Board of Education, which has charge of Public School No. 14, is looking about for a temporary place in which to continue the school until another building can be erected on the site of the old school-house. Several proposals have been received, but the Committee cannot act until the after the next meeting of the Board of Education, which will be on the first Tuesday of February.

Brooklyn Liquor Cases.—The parties convicted a short time ago in the Brooklyn City Court, of selling liquor without license, were arraigned yesterday for sentences, but at the request of their counsel sentence was postponed until Friday next. The basis of the motion was that the rulings of the Judge were in direct conflict with recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

Policy Shop Broken Up.—A notorious den at the corner of Charles and Tallman streets, Brooklyn, kept as a policy shop by Wm. F. Young & James Fisher, was broken up Thursday night, and the proprietors arrested by Sergeant Craft and officers of the Second Precinct. The accused were yesterday morning held by Justice Cornwell to answer.

☞ A case is under investigation by the Grand Jury of Kings County, in which a noted sporting-man of New-York is accused of attempting to commit an infamous outrage upon a lady at Gravesend Bay.

List of the Naval Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

The following Naval officers, whose positions were changed by the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1855, have been confirmed by the Senate, and restored to the active list of the Navy:

Joseph Smith, now a Captain on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 9th of February, 1837, to take rank as such next after Captain M. C. Perry.

Uriah P. Levy, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 29th of March, 1844, to take rank as such next after Captain Hiram Paulding.

Joseph R. Jarvis, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 24th of May, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain Charles H. Bell.

John S. Chauncey, dropped, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain Joseph B. Hull.

James Glynn, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain Robert B. Cunningham.

Robert Ritchie, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain John Rudd.

John S. Nicholas, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Captain George F. Pearson.

Cadwalader Ringgold, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 2d of April, 1856, to take rank as such next after Capt. Hugh Y. Purviance.

Isaac S. Sterett, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Captain in the Navy from the 2d of March, 1857, to take rank as such next after Capt. Henry W. Morris.

Robert D. Thorburn, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 3d of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander William C. Whittle.

Samuel Lockwood, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 16th of October, 1850, to take rank as such next after Commander Robert D. Thorburn.

William S. Ogden, dropped, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 22d of April, 1851, to take rank as such next after Commander Samuel Lockwood.

John Calhoun, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 4th of November, 1852, to take rank as such next after Commander Robert G. Robb.

Murray Mason, now a Commander on the Reserved List, to be Commander in the Navy from the 25th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Commander Henry K. Hoff.

William E. Hunt, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 29th of August, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander John W. Livingston.

Matthew F. Maury, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander James F. Schenck.

James S. Palmer, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander S. W. Godon.

Robert Handy, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander Guert Gansevoort.

Henry Walker, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Commander B. M. Dove.

Lewis C. Sartori, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant C. H. Poindexter.

Fabius Stanly, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Edmund Lanier.

John N. Maffit, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th of June, 1843, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant James D. Johnston.

A. Davis Harrell, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th of May, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant S. D. Trenchard.

Alexander Murray, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th of August, 1847, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Joseph N. Barney.

Thomas H. Stevens, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th of May, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant W. C. B. S. Porter.

Van Rensselaer Morgan, now a Lieutenant on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th of October, 1849, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Wm. E. Boudinot.

Abner Read, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th of February, 1854, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Henry K. Stevens.

George A. Stevens, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Leonard Paulding.

Augustus McLaughlin, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Jonathan H. Carter.

Wm. W. Low, now a Master in the Line of Promotion, on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Wm. P. Buckner.

J. Howard March, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant John L. Davis.

Thomas S. Thompson, dropped, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, to take rank as such next after Lieutenant Alexander A. Semmes.

Edmund C. Grafton, now a Passed Midshipman on the Reserved List, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th of September, 1855, on the Active List, to take rank as such next after Lieut. Joseph Fry.

The following dropped officers, placed on the Reserved List, have been confirmed:

Samuel W. Lecompte to be a Commander in the Navy from the 8th of September, 1841, on furlough pay.

Wm. A. C. Farragut to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th of December, 1844, on leave-of-absence pay.

Richard W. Meade to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 20th of December, 1837, on furlough pay.

Thomas Brownell to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 29th of December, 1843, on furlough pay.

Julius S. Bohrer to be a Master in the line of promotion in the Navy from the 1st of March, 1854, on leave-of-absence pay.

Nathaniel T. West to be a Passed Midshipman in the Navy from the 10th of August, 1847, on leave-of-absence pay.

The following transfers from the furlough to the leave-of-absence pay of the reserved list have been confirmed:

Captains—Jesse Wilkinson, Thomas M. Newell, William K. Latimer, John H. Graham and William Inman.

Commanders—Charles T. Platt, Henry Bruce and Charles H. Jackson.

Lieutenants—Peter Turner, Gabriel G. Williams, Simon B. Bissell, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, William Chandler, James M. Gillis, John P. Parker, Edward C. Bowers, Augustus S. Baldwin, William B. Whiting and Mathias C. Marin.

Master—R. Clarendon Jones.

Passed Midshipman—Samuel Pearce.

Interesting News from the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19.

A letter from the Agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. Achner, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 3d inst. On his way, on the 22d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understands that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in the camp until the Spring, and then to employ themselves in harassing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Col. Johnston. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. Achner reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green County, Ill., and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. Achner was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a hunt; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentleman is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

The Robertson Case at Rochester.

From the Rochester Democrat, 21st.

A body of several hundred persons who had heard the verdict in the Robertson case, escorted Mr. R. and his counsel from the Court-house to the Arcade. The numbers of the crowd were largely augmented at that place in a few minutes, so as to completely fill the Arcade floor and also the gallery. Mr. R. and some friends proceeded to the office of Benedict & Martindale. Calls for "Robertson" were loudly made, and finally Chauncey Perry, Esq., came out upon the gallery, and thanked the persons present for their interest in Mr. Robertson. He said:

And now, in the name of John B. Robertson—whom we believe has been unjustly persecuted, and made the subject of a foul and deep-laid conspiracy—allow me to return you his sincere thanks for this kind demonstration, and to add, that as long as he lives you will have his esteem, and that he will demonstrate, as heretofore, that he is a *man*—[applause]—and will maintain that high and irreproachable character which he has ever borne among the citizens of Rochester. [Prolonged applause.]

Calls were made for "Robertson" and "Martindale."

J. H. Martindale, Esq., (one of Robertson's Counsel,) appeared upon the gallery, and said:

Friends: I am not here to speak in terms of exultation. God's will has been done in the righteous verdict just now rendered. In this struggle—when the social position and liberty of a fellow-man, and the happiness and well-being of a family, have been jeopardized,—there has been a support to those thus imperilled in the sympathy with the accused party which was felt to exist in the popular heart. John B. Robertson rises high above the base accusation made against him. God be devoutly thanked. [Applause.]

Calls for "Robertson," and "Three groans for Bingler," &c., were made.

Mr. Perry again came forward, and said:

Mr. Robertson is not in condition to come before you, but his request is that I say to you, that from a heart too full for utterance he thanks you.

A man in the crowd near our reporter, endeavored to attract attention by saying—"Money, money, it is nothing but money." He added—"What better is this man than one who has not so much money." He was admonished by some of the crowd to "dry up," and was not again heard from.

The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Case of Mr. Strickland, the Banished Mobile Bookseller—An Amiable Article.

From the Mobile Mercury, 9th.

On Thursday night some excitement arose among our people on account of a report that Wm. Strickland was yet in the city. The police had failed to ascertain whether the report was true or not, and, in order that all excitement might be allayed at once and forever, it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called the next day at 11 o'clock. This was accordingly done through the papers, and at the hour announced a large and respectable number of our citizens assembled at the Amphitheatre. Dr. Woodcock was called to the Chair and the meeting organized. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, and, after a few well-timed remarks from Dr. Moore, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of gentlemen to wait upon Mrs. Strickland, and respectfully explain to her that she could not longer be permitted to remain in the city, and must take her departure without delay. The meeting then adjourned, and doubtless by this time the Committee have fulfilled their disagreeable duty.

Many persons believe the meeting ought not to have been held, on account of giving undue importance to Strickland's advent among us, and in all probability creating for him that very capital which he expected to make from his visit here. We regret the necessity of the meeting, but believe it was the very best thing to do under the circumstances. This man Strickland had been expelled from the city *for an offence which, in the opinion of respectable and law-abiding men, authorized and demanded his expulsion; his wife was permitted to remain here, and with the assistance of his agents, settle up his affairs.* After establishing himself in business in the West, he published an Almanac, intended as an advertisement, in which he makes himself out a martyr, threatens good and honorable citizens of this place with assassination, reviles the honored dead, and then returns to the city, only after a short lapse of time, expecting, doubtless, to be again driven out with a great clamor and noise, and under such circumstances as would create for him great notoriety at home. This our people were anxious to prevent, and consequently took steps to have him quietly removed from the city; his wife remained here, and as long as she remained, of course, reports would circulate that Strickland was yet among us, and would remain in defiance of us. Reports that caused many to believe that he was concealed here by some of our citizens, and creating and causing suspicion and distrust among us. Under all the circumstances, *we fully concur with the action of the meeting, and think that the sooner we get rid of Strickland and all that belongs to him the better.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 23.

I.—POETRY—Sixty New-Year's Days Ago.
II.—LITERARY—The Legend of My Native Town.
III.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
IV.—TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN—Destruction of Public School No. 14, and Loss of Six Lives.
V.—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON—Full Report of Proceedings.
VI.—ROMANCE OF LOVE—An Elopement Case in New-York.
VII.—THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER TRIAL—Acquittal of Thos. W. Smith.
VIII.—NICARAGUA—The Yrisarri Correspondence.
IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS—The Business before Congress, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK—John P. Hale's Speech on Kansas.
XI.—GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Abstracts.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
XIII.—THE UTAH ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS.
XIV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Indian Mutiny—Commercial Intelligence.
XV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
XVI.—CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
XVII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY—Specie in the New-York Banks over $30,000,000.
XVIII.—NEWS FROM KANSAS—The Election.
XIX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XX.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
XXI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Carefully prepared for this paper—Full Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Farmers' Club of the American Institute.
XXII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Mormons—A Southern Confederacy—Prospects of the English Ministry—Kansas Matters—The Murderers in the Tombs—Public Corruption, &c., &c.
XXIII.—THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.
XXIV.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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☞ Pacific Hotel.
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
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☞ Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and descriptions of character, and advice as to proper occupation, given daily at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Lorillard—Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, P. Lorillard, Jr., to Emily, eldest daughter of Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., of this City.

Crane—Shotwell.—At Hackettstown, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. H. N. Wilson, D. D., Theodore Crane, M. D., to Emma E., daughter of the late J. Shotwell, Esq.

Day—Seymour.—At Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. J. Pierson, Edward M. Day, of New-York, to Charlotte S. Chapo, daughter of Selden Seymour, of Victor.

DIED.

Merritt.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Mr. Ira Merritt, aged 67 years.

His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 372 Bowery. His remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

King.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of croup, Elizabeth E. King, aged 2 years and 29 days, daughter of Thos. H. King, of Buffalo.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her grandmother, No. 182 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Thompson.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Anna Scoville, youngest daughter of Amos H. Thompson, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather Charlemagne, No. 208 Allen-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Ward.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James H. Ward, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Meehan.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 22, after a lingering illness of consumption, Thomas F. Meehan, aged 30 years, formerly of the city of Limerick, Ireland.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 44 4th-place, between Clinton and Henry sts.

Merritt.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at his residence, near Troy, N. Y., Jacob D. Merritt, aged 71 years.

Noel.—On Friday morning, Jan. 22, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, Emilie, daughter of Ramsay Crooks, and widow of Charles N. Noel, aged 31 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ St. Louis Mo., and Canada papers please copy.

THIRD EDITION.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, Vice President of the United States, &c. By JAMES PARTON, with Portraits on Steel and Wood Cuts. Price $1 75 in plain cloth; half calf, $3 75; full calf, $3 50.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE RECEIPT OF THE following donations to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department, is most thankfully acknowledged:

Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co., per Benjamin J. Pentz, Esq., Secretary	$50 00
Arctic Fire Insurance Co., per Richard A. Oakley, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., per E. A. Stansbury, Esq., Secretary	100 00
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New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.

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Office of Water Works, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANAC FOR 1858 IS THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD.—Price 25 cents. Bound in Cloth, and containing as much matter as an ordinary $1 25 volume.
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NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE Times during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

CITY LOTS WANTED FOR CASH.—About 7,000 square feet of land for manufacturing purposes, somewhere within one and a half miles of the Battery. Vacant land on a corner, for the sake of light, preferred. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY, PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
CONTENTS:
Frontispiece—Nature's Evening Prayer.
The Wayfaring Tree. (With an Illustration.)
Household Sketches. By [illegible]
At Last.
Mopsey. (With an Illustration.) By [illegible]
Over the Grave.
Nature's Farewell. (With an Illustration.)
The Wife's Funeral Pyre. By Miss [illegible]
The Small Trades at Naples. (Three Illustrations.)
Solitude.
Maggie and I. By Oliver Bunce, Author of "My Rural Doings."
Love, New and Old.
The Andalusian Letter-Writer. (With an Illustration.)
The Queen's Favorite. By Frank Lee Benedict.
Nature's Evening Prayer.
Barbara Stafford. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
Maiden Meditation.
The Wyoming Volunteer. (With an Illustration.)
Sonnets. By Mrs. Warfield.
THINGS WE TALK ABOUT: [illegible]
LITERARY.
TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE LADIES' TREASURY OF FASHIONS, NEEDLE-WORK AND HOME ART: The Styles—[illegible]—Children's Dresses—Fancy Goods—Descriptions of Illustrations—The Work table—The Sewing Machine—Features of the Work table—[illegible]
ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE LADIES' TREASURY. (Fifteen in number.)
IN THE NUMBER FOR JANUARY was commenced a new American Romance by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, entitled BARBARA STAFFORD.
The scene of this Romance is New-England; the time, the Witchcraft period. The second portion is given in the number for February. The Press universally speak in high praise of the opening chapters, as giving promise of great interest and power.
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ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL TRAGEDY.
The NEW-YORK DISPATCH for Jan. 24, will contain a full account of the recent trial of Thomas Washington Smith, in Philadelphia, for the murder of [illegible], the seducer of his wife, together with portraits of SMITH, HIS WIFE, HIS SISTER and CARTER, the principal actors in this unparalleled case, which has created such an excitement in Philadelphia. The DISPATCH will also contain the usual variety of spicy and entertaining reading matter. Sold by all newsmen. Office No. 22 Beekman-st.
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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture (for the benefit of the Library Fund) on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Athenæum. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Tickets 25 cents each.

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Consisting chiefly of Importations Intended for the ensuing Spring, And which, on account of late disastrous times, Must now be forced TO ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
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Sale now on.
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GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
The Assignment Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.,
continue to offer the entire balance of Winter goods at 60 cents, and all others at 45 cents from the original cost prices, to close the whole by the 1st of February next, and invite particular attention to the
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RICH DOMESTIC PRINTS (med. col.) at [illegible] per yd.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. [illegible] Grand-st.

[illegible] Affairs in Texas—[illegible]

The Galveston News [illegible] from a friend who [illegible] at Richmond, Texas, that considerable excitement was caused in that town last week by the developments of a forgery case, implicating a lawyer who had formerly held an unblemished reputation in the community. It appears that GREENFIELD, the lawyer referred to, had ordered some books from New-York, and had sent on in payment a draft purporting to be drawn by "C. Ross," [illegible] House in that City, for some sixty odd dollars. The draft was returned protested, and upon inquiry it was found that there was no such person as C. Ross in Richmond or vicinity. GREENFIELD had, by the bye, induced Mr. [illegible] & Co. of Houston to accept the draft for him, and it came back upon them for payment, as GREENFIELD refused to make it good to them. The matter was laid before the Grand Jury of Fort Bend County, and a true bill of indictment for forgery was found against him. [illegible] the law was immediately [illegible] and examined before a Justice, who fixed the bail at $2,000, which the culprit was unable to give. The kind-hearted sheriff, [illegible] to consign such a nice young man to the [illegible] prison occupied by negro murderers, placed him under a guard of four men and allowed him to accompany the freedom of the city. So one day [illegible] his fine library of [illegible] hundred volumes, and with the proceeds bought a horse, which he hitched not far from the Court-house, with saddle and bridle already on, and then [illegible] with his guards. Watching his [illegible], he at last broke from them and made for [illegible] mounted him and rode off at the top of his [illegible].

[illegible] has not been heard from since. He was very [illegible] among his associates. They [illegible] believe that he would have sacrificed a respectable position in society, a fair practice at the bar, and an amount of personal property several times greater than the possible avails of his fraud, except through the workings of insanity, of which, it is said, he had given other indications.

TROUBLE AT THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—[illegible] correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from the Red River Settlement of the North, states that an [illegible] rebellion has taken place in the settlement, [illegible] the Hudson's Bay Company, which claims [illegible] monopoly of the trade, but the monopoly [illegible]. The immediate cause for the outbreak [illegible] imprisonment by the Company of a Mr. [illegible], who was [illegible] The Company were [illegible] to release him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st.—Rev. EUEL HANKS, Pastor. A series of lectures is being given in the above Church by the Pastor every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—Character and Genius. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, also in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, Rev. WM. H. MILLER, President of the New-York Conference, will preach. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

North Dutch Church—Corner of William and Fulton sts.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily Prayer Meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock, in rear of the church.

Luther's Escape from the Wartburg, and his return to Wittenburg; Or, the Progress of the Reformation.—The eighth Lecture of a series of Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther, on the above topic, will be given on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

John-street First M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]—An adjourned meeting of the Corporators on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Notice.—On SUNDAY the Uniting or Anniversary [illegible] of the First Colored Congregational Methodist Church, 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., will be held. Services in the morning by Rev. S. T. JONES, in the afternoon by Rev. J. TILMON, and in the evening by Rev. WM. H. BISHOP. Collections will be taken up towards discharging the debt of the church.

Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.—[illegible] THOMAS, M. D., editor of the Herald of the Kingdom, lectures at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., [illegible] from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

[illegible] from every land they come, they come, [illegible] the scattered sheep—I see them flocking home.

The Advent Messenger will Preach on the Coming Kingdom of Messiah, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free. [illegible] are invited.

Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D., and Missionary friends, will resume (D. V.) the public conference on The Anti-Scriptural Character of Romanism, in Spring-st. Hall No. 24 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock. Interesting strangers are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited.

Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the First Free Will Baptist Church, will lecture on The Soul and its Prayer, SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Other services Sabbath at the usual hours. Seats free. The public are invited.

Anniversary.—The Sabbath School Missionary Association connected with the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., will hold its second anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, 1858. Rev. C. L. BEACH and others will address the meeting.

Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.—By invitation of the minister of this church, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia, will speak at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

Rev. J. Howard Smith, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between [illegible] and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Memorial Church.—Rev. H. T. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Lecture.—By Rev. J. KENNEDY, D. D., in the [illegible] M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Home Thoughts for the [illegible] Young. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

The Bible Class under the Leadership of [illegible] HOWARD CROSBY meets EVERY SABBATH, at [illegible] P. M., in the small Chapel of the New-York University. The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sunday School Teachers are invited to attend.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Application of Christian Precepts to Business.

Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 in the EVENING, at the [illegible] Academy, No. 2[illegible] Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject—This Body shall put on Immortality—Second Coming of Christ, &c. Seats free.

Reformed Dutch Church—corner of Broome and Greene sts.—Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (Jan. 24)—Moses, the Lawgiver. Seats for strangers.

Rev. Mr. Converse, Assistant Minister at the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Bedell's) will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be made for the mission.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on Wednesday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

Free Church.—Divine service is held every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock at St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts. The seats are all free. The public are invited to attend.

There will be public worship in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., TO-MORROW, at the usual time. The pastor, Rev. M. PARTRIDGE, will preach at 7 in the evening.

The Restitution, according to the prophets, the [illegible] of Christianity, and the hope of Christians—the subject of a discourse by BARNEY MATHEWS, TO-MORROW, at 2½ P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., up stairs.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, in 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

South Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Sabbath evening discourses to the young by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 24, Wealth. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH will preach in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Hague, of Albany, will preach in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Fleet-street Church, and at 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. Mr. POLLARD, of Taunton, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING a sermon to young men.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

[illegible] A. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
[illegible] the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director .... J. M. Nixon
Principal Clown .... Dan Stone

VAN AMBURGH'S EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY, [illegible] and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

TRIUMPH OF THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA; OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. NEW COSTUMES AND DECORATIONS, GRAND STATE CHARIOT, FOUR SHETLAND PONIES, SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG ARTISTS, with ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS. FOURTEEN ACTS IN THE ARENA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 23, SEVENTH NIGHT of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all fairy tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have hitherto met with, have been induced to present this play with the most liberal outlay.

The characters will be sustained by [illegible] YOUNG ARTISTS, 50 IN THE CORPS DE BALLET, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, SPLENDID PROPERTIES, NEW STAGE APPOINTMENTS, BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT of Cinderella, drawn by FOUR SHETLAND PONIES, the whole forming a MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.

CINDERELLA. CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Prince .... Master C. Sherwood
Baron .... Master T. Nicolo
Pedro .... Master G. Nicolo
Dandini .... Miss Frank
Old Bachelor (aged 3 years) .... Master Dominic
Coachman .... Master George
Footmen .... Masters Charles and John
Pages .... Misses Wilson and Chicini
Heralds .... Masters Frederick, Axtell and Chicini
Ushers .... Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter
Cinderella, Clorinda, Thisbe, } daughters of the Baron .... Miss Adelaide, Miss Burk, Miss Murry
Fairy (godmother to Cinderella) .... Mrs. Nixon
First Old Maid (aged 3 years) .... Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid (aged 3 years) .... Miss Mary

SCENES AND INCIDENTS. SCENE I.

A Drawing-room in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella's degrading servitude; insolent pride of her sisters; Cinderella begs to be taken to the ball; they laugh at her presumption, and order her to the kitchen; the Fairy Queen enters, disguised as a decrepid old woman; she asks for charity, and is spurned by the haughty sisters; Cinderella treats the disguised Fairy with kindness, warms and feeds her; the sisters attempt to strike Cinderella, when the Fairy paralyzes their arms, and threatens to punish them, the proud sisters dress for the ball; Pedro spoils one of their hats and feathers; the Baron enters and is leading the sisters out when Cinderella implores him to let her go with them to the ball; he thrusts her aside and commands her to finish her work in the kitchen; transformations and grand Fairy demonstrations; words appear upon the fireplace—"Cinderella, thy Woes will Soon End," the Fairy appears through the chimney, and asks Cinderella the cause of her sorrow; she discloses it; the Fairy promises her that she shall go to the ball; Pedro is sent to the garden by the Fairy for a pumpkin; the fairy touches it with her wand, and the

PUMPKIN IS CHANGED INTO A CHARIOT;

Pedro desires to know where the horses are coming from; the Fairy sends him for a rat-trap; it is brought in, and the mice transformed into ponies; a great rat metamorphosed into a fat coachman; two lizards changed to footmen; the fairy chariot and ponies are driven around the ring, attended by a full retinue in rich liveries; Cinderella's rags changed to a splendid ball dress; the Fairy gives her a pair of Glass Slippers; Cinderella is about stepping into her chariot when the Fairy enjoins upon her to return home before the hour of Midnight or her fineries will all disappear as suddenly as they came; she promises obedience; the chariot drives off, Cinderella in high glee.

SCENE II.

The Prince's Ball-room represented; a grand banquet is spread for the guests; the Prince receives his visitors as they enter, and are conducted to their seats by ushers; the haughty sisters enter, and are politely handed to their places by the Prince; a trumpet sounds and a herald enters with a banner; "Gracious Prince, a beauteous Princess, whose name we heard not, has just arrived;" the Prince descends; Cinderella enters; he tries to raise her veil; she resists; he finally succeeds in raising her veil, and is struck with her transcendent beauty; the sisters very jealous; the signal for the ball to commence is given; the Prince selects Cinderella for a partner; a celebrated Polka Quadrille by the entire troupe of children, led by Cinderella and the Prince; after the partaking of refreshments the waltzing commences; in the midst of their hilarity the clock strikes twelve; Cinderella shrieks; ballroom in confusion; Prince distracted; grand transformation of ponies into mice, chariot into pumpkin, coachman into a rat, and footmen into lizards; the Prince finds the glass slipper, but cannot find the owner; the sisters try to soothe him, but in vain.

SCENE III.

Kitchen in the Baron's Castle—Cinderella returns in her rags disconsolate; Pedro chases in the pumpkin, being all the remains of her fine equipage; the Baron and the sisters return and set Cinderella to work; a trumpet is heard without; a herald enters with a proclamation that the Prince will Marry the Lady whose Foot will fit the Slipper found in the room at last night's ball; Prince and retinue enter; the sisters try to put on the slipper; no go. Cinderella is told by Pedro to make a trial; she steps forward for that purpose; the sisters push her back; the Prince interposes, and she is allowed to try it on; it fits; triumph of Cinderella; the fairy comes in, waves her wand, and Cinderella is once more changed into a fine lady; the Prince offers Cinderella his hand in marriage, and is accepted.

IN ADDITION TO THE PLAY.

Grand performances in the Arena by MLLE. VIRGINIA, the famous equestrienne, who has achieved a brilliant success. MISS IDA, MR. C. SHERWOOD, THE GREAT CLOWNS, EATON STONE, E. W. PERRY, R. HEMMINGS, NICOLO FAMILY, F. RENTZ, Sig. BLISS, AND FIFTEEN OTHER FAVORITE PERFORMERS, WITH VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE. THE LION QUEEN. The Great Elephant, TIPPO SAIB, Forming the greatest Equestrian, Hippodramatic and Zoological exhibition in the United States.

Great attraction—engagement of Mme. OLINZA, the Polish refugee, the greatest tight-rope artist in the world. Mme. Olinza will make her debut here on Monday, Jan. 25.

SAM LATHROP, the Original American Clown, will make his first appearance on Monday night next.

EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE.

In compliance with the request of the large number of ladies and children who have been unable to obtain places at the regular day performances of CINDERELLA, an extra entertainment will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON next. Doors open at 1½ o'clock; to commence at 2.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½; performances commence at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, Second time of Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama, THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Aaron Gurnock, light keeper .... Wheatleigh
Jacob Dale .... Burnett | Samuel Furley .... Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady .... Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale .... Miss Charlotte Thompson

A new Drop Curtain, by Hawthorne, representing Eddystone Lighthouse in a storm. To conclude with Tom Taylor's new comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH. With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION. DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock when will be presented all the Tame and Wild Beasts, ALL OF THE CHILDREN; ALL OF THE PONIES. THE ELEPHANT WILL WALK THE ROPE. THE RHINOCEROUS WILL ACT, and those asinine comedians "THEM MULES," will appear.

IN THE EVENING, first appearance of THE MAN-MONKEY, THE UNKNOWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE LEDGER AGAINST THE WORLD! THE GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED! SYLVANUS COBB, JR., IMMORTALIZED! DRAMATIC STORY OF SYLVANUS COBB, Jr. NOTHING EQUALS THE LEDGER! THE PIONEER PATRIOT, FROM THE NEW-YORK LEDGER! THE PIONEER PATRIOT, FROM THE NEW YORK LEDGER! THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH, FROM THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. ONE MILLION READ THE LEDGER. THOUSANDS ON THOUSANDS CROWD THE MUSEUM TO SEE THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH, FROM THE NEW YORK LEDGER. PERFORMED TWICE TO-DAY. SATURDAY, Jan. 23, At 2½ and 7 o'clock.

Admission, as usual, 25 cents to the whole Museum; children half price.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858.

The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL. To be followed by the original play of "Powers," O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. To conclude with the Drama of the PIONEER PATRIOT.

Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, 1858.

Second appearance of R. B. B., the great horse trainer, with his wonderful trick horse, MAZEPPA. DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN. SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS. BURLESQUE CIRCUS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The [illegible] moving diorama of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his devoted followers, by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq., the popular author and dramatist. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.

[illegible] .... Mr. E. Eddy
[illegible] .... 12 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, At 7 o'clock, the grand Dramatic Romance, entitled ROOKWOOD. To be followed by THE WRECK ASHORE. To conclude with the Farce of PADDY MILES' BOY.

MURILLO'S CELEBRATED PICTURE, THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall. THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SHAME and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY. Now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR, At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, GOING TO THE GRAND CALICO SOIREE, Should come and practice the most fashionable dances at Madame SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open every day and evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq. of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Jock, the aspegro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton the Maid of the War-Path, Mrs. C. Howard. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 131 Cliff-st.
PETER N. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 30 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MART OF FASHION.

The gay and the witty—the belles of the City,
All hasten to RANNEY'S, the splendors to see;
They make it a duty, all ladies of beauty,
To call at Broadway, number Two Ninety-three;
Where, with great satisfaction, each brilliant attraction,
In gifts and in volumes, is viewed every day—
Sure never before, in an elegant store,
Was beheld such a tempting and gorgeous display.

Hard times and long faces, this home of the graces,
At RANNEY'S have never yet dared to intrude;
Here Fortune advances, with smiles and bright glances,
To greet all her friends in her happiest mood.
A book and a present, so sparkling and pleasant,
Await all who call at Two Ninety-three;
Here are treasures so rare, to please all the fair—
If you doubt us, just promenade Broadway and see.

Every volume purchased is accompanied by a gift of value and ornament, at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

NOW READY.

I.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK. NORTHERN TRAVEL: Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 12mo. $1 25.

II.

ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED: The application of Art to Manufactures. By GEO. C. MASON. With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.

*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The members of the above associations are urgently requested to meet at the John-street Methodist Church THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock as business of great importance will be presented by the Joint Committee appointed some months since. We would like to have the attendance of all friends of the 450,000 young men of our two cities, that they may also lend a helping hand to the work which will be presented.

GEORGE P. EDGAR, WM. E. HASTINGS, GEORGE E. STERRY, } New-York, } Committee.
HENRY H. LLOYD, SILAS M. GIDDINGS, LEMUEL W. SERRELL. } Brooklyn,

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at No. 75 Henry-st., near Market-st., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body at the Mariners' Baptist Church in Cherry-st., by invitation of the Pastor. Let every Veteran be present. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Ideal of a Merchant. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 146 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

AN APPEAL.—THE MANAGERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for Improving the Condition of the Poor, impressed no less by the insupportable pressure of the indigence now upon them, than by the irrepressible cries of the needy for relief, would respectfully present a plain statement of facts.

Never before, so early in the season, have the numbers of the destitute been so great, or their necessities more urgent. Twenty thousand persons are now receiving aid of the Association, against about seven thousand in the corresponding period of the last Winter; and, despite of its humane discrimination, the numbers are largely augmenting day by day, and are likely to do so for the next two months, or until the return of Spring employment. Those assisted are mostly of a new class—among whom are many widows with helpless children, many sick and dying—mechanics, laborers, sewing women, etc.—who have hitherto been self supporting, and by failure of work are brought to abject want. They must not only be promptly and regularly relieved, but requiring a larger allowance for their support than is needed by the degraded poor, the ratio of expenditure has been increased far above the average of former seasons.

Facts show that the aggregate outlays have trebled those of any previous year, excepting the "hard Winter" of 1855-'6; and even that memorable Winter has thus far been exceeded about 40 per cent. The apprehensions consequent upon the labor movements, and the unusual cry of prospective want, echoed by the press brought in liberal contributions, especially from the wealthy, in the earlier part of the season. The sudden subsidence of that excitement was succeeded by the boon of a most genial Winter, which, while it may have tended to diminish suffering, has had, nevertheless, a very depressing influence on the receipts of the Association, without lessening the number, or the necessities of the needy.

The contributions have fallen off more than one-half within the past three weeks, while the applications for aid have more than doubled.

Reasoning a priori, and from general facts as they now appear, the pressure will be far greater as the inclement season advances than it was in 1855. In that year the appropriations for February were $21,30[illegible], though the outlay for the preceding December, as stated, was 40 per cent. less than the present Winter. There being now in the treasury but $1,742 to meet the coming demand without timely and greatly enlarged contributions the bankruptcy of the Association, and the terrible consequences to the poor and to the City, inseparable from such an event in mid Winter, cannot be contemplated without a shudder.

On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal. The 369 visitors are now nearly overwhelmed with their arduous labors, but, unflinching in self-sacrifice, they stand ready to act as the almoners of the benevolent, if the means shall be supplied. They are prepared to do and to suffer all that mortal men can; but they cannot make bread out of stones. At such a crisis it is idle to plead hard times and straightened resources. Responsibility cannot thus be evaded. All must give—give liberally though they have given before—give more, far more than they can spare. For we are in the midst of no ordinary distress, and no ordinary liberality will afford the needed relief. Yet relief must come—for it cannot be that thousands of our deserving fellow-citizens shall be doomed to die at our doors, of suffering and starvation. By order of the Board. JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION for Improving the condition of the Poor, acknowledges the receipt of $50 from a "Widow," for the benefit of five of the most destitute families known to Managers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener, or waiter; [illegible] take care of a horse and carriage in a private family; can refer to his late employer for character and capabilities; [illegible] no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a [illegible] family. Call at No. [illegible] 28th-st., for a week at no[illegible].

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; [illegible] in sickness; would not object to [illegible]; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 [illegible] 6th-av., near 21st-st. Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man of excellent character and competency, as coachman and groom; understands his business in every particular; (will assist in the garden and make himself useful;) for which a gentleman of the highest order in this City and whom he last served, will testify. Apply at No. 307 Bowery. Will go any distance, and take moderate wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods-house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. S., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 289 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 918 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cook meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15, would see to children, do waiting, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family, is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 13th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 277 East 19th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 323 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 [illegible] av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 376 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 526 Broadway, room No. 20.

WANTED—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 227 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, Times office, E. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation in a gentleman's family as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, Times office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. No. 131 West 22d-st.

AN ORGANIST AND A QUARTETTE—AT present connected with the best choirs in the City, who have been rehearsing for the past year with a view to singing the Church service, would make an engagement with an Episcopal Society from the 1st of May. Salaries not so much of an object as a pleasant situation. Address G. B. C., Box No. 1,313, Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY; the man as coachman, the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and assist in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No. 120 Warren-st.

BOOKBINDING.—A MAN PERFECTLY COMpetent to oversee and direct a bindery is wanted. One honest and skillful, and none others need make application, may hear of a very desirable place on addressing Box No. 910 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PORTER, AN AMERICAN, IN A storage store. One accustomed to hard work may apply, between 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 8 Bridge-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in Chemistry or in Mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references in addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCcessful experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also accept room and board where his services will be received as compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Address X, Times office.

WANTED—BY A STUDENT, A SITUATION AS teacher or tutor in a school or family, for two or three hours daily. Would like board in compensation, if agreeable. Good references given. Address R. F., room No. 19 Union Theological Seminary.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., Times office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY schools and families with competent teachers, tutors, and governesses, schools with pupils, books, &c., and teachers with desirable engagements. Parents can obtain complete information concerning schools. Correspondence with the principal schools in the Union. Schools bought and sold on commission. American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] and 335 [illegible] corner of 26th-st., New-York, by [illegible].

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or square city, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. [illegible] Brooklyn Heights. [illegible]. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. At No. [illegible] Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR ON SECOND floor of a genteel modern house, near Washington Park. Apply at No. 10 Neison-place, out of 8th st., one block from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 245 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. HOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 73 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 66 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT parlor and bedroom, in a genteel modern house, near Union park, by a gentleman and his wife. Address Box No. 1,765 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918 Post-Office.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 11 Great Jones-st. Private table if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One or two very desirable suites of rooms, unexpectedly vacated, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by applying immediately. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 639 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THIRD floor, for $1 50 per week, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 157 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 53 West 42d-st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 108 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 157 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

INSTRUCTION.

CHORAL SINGING.—MR. GEORGE LEACH IS forming classes of ladies and gentlemen for the cultivation of vocal music, combined with elementary instruction. A second class will commence its meetings in Philosophical Hall, University, Washington-square, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Terms, $1 per month, in advance. Those desirous of joining may address Mr. LEACH, at No. 240 West 24th-st., or call on him at the University between the hours of 7 and 8.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 30. Call particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, trains all stiffness or trembling out of every hand, and gives a rapid business style. Pupils for Monday may secure seats this day at half price, or $3 for the full course. Book-keeping $10. Regular terms $25.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 31 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

PENMANSHIP.—PRIVATE OR CLASS INstruction daily, by the subscriber, at his rooms, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., or No. 900 Broadway; entrance on 20th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 319 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE GOOD PIANOS at great bargains. Excellent 7-octave Piano, very low. Good second-hand pianos from $30 to $160. Chickering grand for $450, cost $900. Pianos to let very low. Melodeons very cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand st., marble building.

PIANO FOR SALE, A GREAT BARGAIN—By order of the assignee, an elegant 7 octave rosewood piano, but little used, the most modern style, round corners, &c.; price $225, cash, worth $375. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 16. WRAY & COLT, auctioneers.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood carved piano, made by premium maker and warranted, superb brilliant tone, and cost $400; been used a few months; will be sold very low. Inquire No. 141 9th st. Only reason: want of funds.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRITY and extensive experience as a New-York merchant wishes to borrow this amount. He would pay interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent., and give the lender one-fourth (average not less than twelve hundred dollars yearly) of all his earnings for the unrestricted use of the money during a term not exceeding five years. He will transact a general mercantile, shipping and commission business here and at New-Orleans, with or without partners. He is a foreigner by birth and possesses good connections here and abroad. Gentlemen ready to invest not less than $6,000 on such terms and security as this proposition affords, will address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—A LEASE with an unexpired term of 13 years, of 8 or 11 lots, situated near the North River, with good buildings, fences, sheds, racks, &c. As the location combines many facilities and advantages, with present good patronage, the opportunity is a favorable one for any person wishing to engage in the lumber or other business. For particulars, apply to or address LEROY CLARK, foot West 2[illegible] st., New-York.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,290 general Post-Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at C. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

CANADA MINERAL WATER.—A SOVEreign remedy for liver and kidney complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and female diseases, in bottles, from 50 cents to $1; large bottles for bathing purposes, $1, extra size. For sale wholesale and retail. E. J. TRYON, Agent, No. 257 Broadway, up stairs.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] location; neighborhood [illegible] the ferry [illegible]. The furniture will be sold, if wanted, [illegible] SON, No. 16 Nassau-st. [illegible]

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store [illegible] and Park place, including the [illegible] Park-place. The [illegible] pied as a hotel. Apply to J. B. MAXWELL, [illegible] or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR NEW FIVE-STORY IRON-front stores, corner of Canal and Elm sts., just east of Broadway. They can be seen from 9 till 4 o'clock, and will be let low for desirable business, and finished to suit. Also, house No. 270 old No. 220 Canal-st. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the premises known as the Chinese Buildings, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, [illegible] being about 50 feet front and [illegible] feet deep. Inquire of L. KISSAM, No. [illegible] William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE MODERN BUILT STORE NO. [illegible] Liberty-st., near Broadway, from Feb. 1. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. E. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

LEASE FOR SALE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase of an extra sized and valuable house and lot in Bleecker-st., near Broadway. W. DODGE, No. 22 East 16th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT [illegible], 50 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, and and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 189 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET NOW—AT [illegible] ply at No. [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, WHOSE references are unexceptionable, desires a modern house, centrally located, where she could receive a few select boarders, and where the rent would be taken in board by the owner. Or would make an arrangement with a respectable party, willing to become a boarder for a house. The advertiser has no children. [illegible] a comfortable home will please address, for two days, SECURITY, Times office.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, A first-class house, modern improvements, in perfect order, dining-room on parlor floor. Situated near Fulton, Montague and Remsen sts. [illegible] Address W. K. R., No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.—A [illegible] to be had for a good furnished house in the upper part of the City. Rent not to exceed $[illegible] per month. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, with about fifteen acres of land, in [illegible], N. Y., retired from the town, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and elegant, and with all the modern improvements; [illegible] on an elevated site, 150 feet from the main road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is an abundance of fruit trees, and a pond supplied by several springs. Any person desiring such a place will on an inspection of it, find their anticipations fully realized.
DAVID ROCKWELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated opposite the pleasant village of Jamaica, Governor King's residence, L. I., within [illegible] of the cars, and eight miles from the City; containing 15 acres of excellent land, with all the necessary improvements. Would accept of good [illegible] in part payment. Apply to FARMER, No. 73 Division-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, [illegible] and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 313 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 16 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 8 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 8 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 21 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated within two hours' ride by carriage from New-York by plank road, containing about 50 acres of tillable land and plenty of choice fruit trees. The house and out-buildings are new. The place has a fine entrance, large front, well stocked, and possesses all necessary farming utensils, new. Price, $15,000. Address R. R., this office.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, TWO miles from Jersey City ferry, a new and handsome house with quarter acre or more of land; price $2,650. Also, a large and nearly new house, with stable, &c., with corner plot of seven lots of ground, in lawn and garden, for $5,300. Address F. B. K., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,070 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST farming land on Long Island Railroad, [illegible] miles from New-York, 200 acres under the highest cultivation, balance heavy growth of hickory, chestnut, oak and locust; 3,000 choice fruit trees, 4 houses and numerous outbuildings; brick yard with clay and sand in abundance, soil very productive and easily worked; location unsurpassed for villa sites, health and beautiful views of the Bay and Ocean. The whole or part at a great bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, half a mile from the depot, a farm of 19 acres, in fine culture and condition. The house is nearly new, 2-story and attic, well built and in perfect order, about 40 by 36, with a large extension. The barns, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. The house and yards are supplied with water from a never-failing spring, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT JAMAICA, SOUTH Long Island, on the corner of the Rockaway Plank Road and the Howtree Creek Road, and is about 1 mile from the Bay landings, and 2 miles from the Brooklyn ferries; it contains 55 acres of upland of fine loamy soil, and 10 acres of salt meadow, and is an excellent farm for raising marketing and garden vegetables. Will be sold low, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 78 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY CULtivated farm of 70 acres on the Hudson River, three miles south of city of Poughkeepsie, and one-third of a mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot. Apply for circulars, with full particulars, to J. BROWSTER, No. 139 Bowery, or to V. H. HALLOCK, Poughkeepsie.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND FARM of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 30 miles from New-York, to exchange for a good house in Brooklyn. Also, other farms of all sizes; country seats and village residences in Orange, N. J., Orange and Rockland counties.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS NEAR THE New-Jersey Railroad; also, houses and lots in Rahway and Brooklyn for sale or exchange. For particulars, inquire of J. E. ALLEN, No. 4 Cortland-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a good farm of 200 acres, with 1,100 cords of wood, ready for market, a quarter of a mile from Canal, [illegible] miles from New-York. Inquire of J. P. TOWNSEND, No. 225 Nassau st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 116 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

GUANO.

From the Island of [illegible] in the Pacific Ocean, [illegible] just received and for sale [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, collection of original Paintings, Horses and Carriages, Library, Wines, &c., belonging to the estate of John L. Tilton, Esq.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the first-class residence No. 183 West 21st-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant Furniture of the house, all of which was made to order, and will be sold without reserve. The character of the sale makes it imperative that purchasers should remove the goods within two days after the sale. The catalogue embraces over 400 lots of magnificent rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, consisting, in part, of elegant pearl-inlaid piano-forte, used but three months, with the unexpired warranty; 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, with slip covers; 4 large French mantel and pier mirrors, medallion carpets, two full marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors, statuary, marble-top centre, sofa, and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; Turkish reception chairs, divans, in brocade; consoles, in buhl-work, French escritoire, inlaid with pearl; elegant mantel clocks, marble groups and figures, silk and lace curtains, marble top music cabinet, collection of superb paintings, all of which are worthy of special attention, as they include rare and valuable subjects, and all richly framed; gold and bronze ormolu chandeliers, with a variety of elegant Parisian parlor ornaments. Dining-room, chamber and library furnished in rosewood and oak; marble-top dressing bureaus, rich carved bedsteads, 12 large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood washstands, French toilet sets, oval mirrors, gold bordered shades, French cottage chairs, rockers, in plush and haircloth; tapestry carpets, rosewood secretary-bookcase, oak extension dining table, marble top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French China, crystal cut glass, sofa bedsteads, &c., with a large quantity of furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which, to be fully appreciated, must be examined. Catalogues can be had at the house at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st. Continuation sale. A superb and unique sale of beautiful Chinese antiquities and curiosities, with a large collection of shells from every part of the world, and other rare articles never before imported into this country—large and elegant vases, tea and dinner sets, copper vases lined with silver, ladies' enameled work-boxes, camphor-wood boxes, most exquisitely carved, backgammon board, very elegant; card and cigar cases; Japanese coral baskets, paper weights, Great Joss and other gods; walking canes, with 300 plates fine wood, from the Sandwich Islands; paddles, spears; a few superb scarfs and dresses, such as are never imported, worked on both sides, with many other articles, which can only be appreciated by being seen. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale. The most superb and largest Chinese vases in this market; shawls, scarfs, &c., will be sold, together with about 10 cases not before exhibited for want of room. Sale without reserve. Can be examined until hour of sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On West Twenty-sixth-st.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 160, 162, 164, 166 and 168.

On West Twenty-fifth-st.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 171½.

On West Twenty-fifth-st.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 180 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.

On Southwest Corner of Madison-av. and Thirty-second-st.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.

On West Thirty-fourth-st.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 157.

On West Forty-sixth-st.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 6th av.

Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LATHES, DRILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the premises No. 242 Canal-st., up stairs, all the machinery, tools, drills, lathes, shafting, and other property, being the effects of a machinist unfortunate in business, the whole to be sold for cash under the direction of L. S. RIDGWAY, Assignee.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.—A choice lot of old wines of high grades, consisting of brandies, Duff Gordon sherries, Amontillado, Old Tom gin, old Otard brandy, Jamaica rum, south side Madeira, old Scotch and Irish whiskies, embracing a large and varied lot of liquors; also, about 60,000 imported Havana cigars.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of stocks, bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer—No. 23 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Kentucky 6s, Sacramento 10s, Howard, Metropolitan, Gallatin, Excelsior, and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies, and Mechanics' Banking Association. Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant rosewood and ornamented billiard table, full size, made by Leonard & Benjamin, and took the premium at the World's Fair, and cost $450, with implements complete.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX,
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.

JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX.
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
No. 4 New-st., New-York.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER, DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the *death of Mr. Paul E. Dominge, this day dissolved*. The business will, from this date, be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER,
WILLIAM SPENCE.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom *all debts due said firm must be paid*.

Paterson, Jan. 18, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY.
PETER P. RAMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1858. J. H. BATES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of L. L. GOODRICH & BRO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1858. L. L. GOODRICH.
E. B. GOODRICH.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 4 o'clock p.m., for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.
WASHINGTON, January, 1858.

For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and from those cities in connection with the [illegible] House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Office—National Hotel, [illegible]; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 113 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals, from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 16 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—300 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property; downtown property preferred; in sums to suit. Address Box No. 902 Post-Office.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and unsecured paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. *Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.*
Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS *this day declared a dividend of seven per cent.*, payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Wanted to purchase, the Dividend Scrip of this Company, at full market rate. Apply to
J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 30 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.

THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 105 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practicing the Lanciers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 50 to [illegible] gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder $8,000
Section No. 2 Chenango Canal 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County, in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any letting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein affixed, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 2 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22 50; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$960 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$66 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $5; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $8 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,491 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Ames-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 29, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 8, 112, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 75—Elm-st., Nos. 127, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 318—Greenwich-st., Nos. 22, 26, 61, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 135, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 170—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 352—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 206 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 224—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 432, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 20, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
jan1-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating two bonds of the State of California, Nos. 32 and 36, for $500 each, payable in 1875; as the same have miscarried in transmission per mail on 14th inst from New-York to Washington, D. C. Application will be made for a new issue.
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
S. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent, it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arises from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion and loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar and the large size carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, *it is an absolute, infallible specific*. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain *immediate relief from its use*.

Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av., and 28th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. *Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES *of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain* class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a *superior kind, and drawings of* every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last *stages of weakness*, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th st. Hours 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC Pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist.
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 1858	Wednesday, March 3 1858
Saturday, March 13 1858	Wednesday, March 31 1858
Saturday, April 10 1858	Wednesday, April 28 1858
Saturday, April 24 1858	Wednesday, May 12 1858
Saturday, May 8 1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22 1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 5 1858	Wednesday, June 23 1858
Saturday, June 19 1858	Wednesday, July 7 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50 | Third Class ... $30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger *trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st.*, as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at *Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western* Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk *with the Lake Shore Railroad*, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 31st-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 10:35 and 6:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do., both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BAY MARE, WARranted sound, and excellent under the saddle; sold because the owner has no further use for her. Can be seen for two days, at the stable No. 226 Greene-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 664 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZER HARMON against JOHN DORAN, Andrew Burke, William Carland, William [illegible], George Van Camen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, Frank Medina, William Schuster, Nicholas Thecere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moore, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Charles Direter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheelen, Patrick Howard, Patrick Mohoney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Hooper, James Riley, Hugh O'Brien, Charles Collins, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen [illegible], Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John McCarthy, John Klinche; John Mack—To John Doran, William Schuster, Nicholas Thecere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Frank Rings, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John Klinche, John Mack, defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LAMB & BOLLES,
ja13-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN AND RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum as follows, viz.: One thousand dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of February, 1857; eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the sixth day of October, 1857; and eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the sixth day of October, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. —, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
d19-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
d5-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PEDER SATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the 28th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d5-law10wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against OSCAR MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAM and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL ANN YORK, by ALBERT DEMAREST, her guardian, against EDGAR P. YORK.—Summons for relief. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1858.
CARPENTIER & BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the *City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.*—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
jan16-law-6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, *late of the City of New-York, deceased*, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 69 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the *office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue*, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April *next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.*
o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
LEVI HART, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSS, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*
DIEDRICH STRUSS, } Executors.
CATHERINE A. SCHREIBER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 182 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
d12-law6mS ALEXANDER PARIS, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with copper-faced type at the lowest prices.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD), and Lehigh, (the genuine article,) at Summer prices. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel, and English and American Cannel at the lowest current rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The 4 P. M. train from New-York on the New-Haven road on Thursday, when between Corse Cob and Stamford, ran over a man, cutting both legs off. The train backed up to him, by which time he was dead. His name was [illegible]. He resided in the neighborhood. They say he was a sober, good man; but how he came to be walking on the track is unknown. This is the second man killed on this road during the present Fall and Winter.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of Henry Foley, a colored man, who, for nearly a year past, has kept a disreputable house at No. [illegible] New-Bowery. The deceased died at 11 o'clock in the morning, and having had an altercation a few minutes previous, with a mulatto named [illegible] Reed, alias "Jerry Brick," it was supposed at first that he had died from the effect of injuries received at the hands of Reed, and the latter was arrested. A number of witnesses were examined, and their evidence showed that death proceeded from [illegible]. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by rupture of aneurism of the aorta," and Reed was discharged from custody. The deceased was [illegible] years of age and unmarried.

FATAL FALL FROM A HAY-LOFT.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. [illegible] Columbia-street upon the body of [illegible], who died from injuries received in falling about a year ago from a hay-loft. A verdict was rendered of "death from an abscess of the brain, caused by injuries received from an accidental fall." Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of this City.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF BED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 121½ Washington-street upon the body of JAMES GILMORE, a child [illegible], who died from concussion of the brain, caused by falling accidentally out of bed on Thursday night. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The father attributed the child's death to the mother, but as he was intoxicated when he made the complaint, his statement was not credited.

Police Intelligence.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.—A young man, genteelly dressed, was caught yesterday in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, trying the "pocket-book game" on an elderly gentleman, named John Graham, residing in Philadelphia. The culprit adopted the usual mode of dropping a well-filled pocket-book before Mr. Graham, and insisting that the latter had dropped it. He had just commenced urging Mr. Graham to take the pocket-book and find the owner, as he was in a great hurry to get to the Philadelphia boat, when Officer Stevenson, of the Detective Police, seized him and cut off his intended solicitation of a reward. The officer took his prisoner to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, where he gave his name as George Wilson. He had two pocket-books in his possession, one of which contained a large roll of broken and bogus bank bills, several imitations of $20 gold pieces, and a genuine $20 gold piece. Wilson displayed the latter to his intended victim, to convince him that the pocket-book was filled with the genuine money. The second pocket-book was an exact counterpart of the first in external appearance, but stuffed with paper and copper coin, the design of the operator being to "shove" the latter upon his customer. Justice KELLY locked up the accused for examination.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named Edward P. Vandusen, formerly a clerk of Mr. Charles Butts, dry goods merchant at No. 277 Greenwich-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen goods to the value of $197 50 from the store. The accused was recently discharged, but had been in the habit of visiting the store after it was opened [illegible], and going behind the counter, and freely handling the goods. As goods were found to be missing, suspicion fell on him, and his boarding-house at No. 189 Franklin-street was searched, and some of the stolen property found in his trunk. He had been very liberal in making presents of dress-patterns to his landlady and the servant girls. He was taken before Justice WELSH, of the Lower Police Court, and committed to answer.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—A German giving his name as Hermann Wisler, keeping a disreputable house at the corner of Division and Clinton streets, was arrested yesterday charged with drugging a girl 14 years of age, named Catharine Hagle, and allowing various individuals to violate her person. The girl says that she was employed by Mr. Wisler to go to his place as a servant to assist in doing housework when the alleged offence was committed. Wisler was taken before Justice STEERS and held to answer.

A WIFE RUN OFF WITH AND FURNITURE STOLEN.—Julius Schilling, a German, was arrested yesterday, charged with running off with the wife and furniture of another German, named Diederich Ross, residing at No. 88 Christie-street. The accused took the fair one and the furniture to No. 36 Elizabeth-street, where they remained concealed till yesterday. The complainant recovered his furniture, and had the accused arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He made no attempt to recover his wife. Justice WELSH committed the prisoner for trial.

DARING ROBBERY.—As Mr. CONRAD MANTZ, living at No. 84 Avenue A, was passing through Nassau-street, Thursday afternoon, two young fellows ran against him, and one of them managed to get possession of his gold watch and chain. He missed them almost immediately, but the thieves had adroitly dodged out of sight. Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward, arrested last evening Thomas Riley, a "dead rabbit," at a groggery at the Five Points, with the watch and chain in his possession. He was fully identified as one of the thieves and locked up in the Tombs for trial.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Jacob Opdyke, residing in Bucks County, Penn., preferred a complaint yesterday, at the Mayor's office, against John L. Targee, proprietor of an auction store in Greenwich, near Cortlandt-street, charging the latter with defrauding him out of $20 by the mock auction game. An officer brought the accused before the Mayor, when he was compelled to disgorge the money and his license taken away from him.

BURGLARIES.—On Thursday night some burglar entered the dwelling-house No. 32 Market street, with false keys, and stole a gold watch, $31 in bills, and clothing altogether amounting to $104. The apartments of Alexander McGinley, at No. 178 Madison-street, were entered on the same evening and robbed of $16 in money, and clothing valued at $30. The burglars in both cases escaped.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young girl, named Ellen Conly, who took lodgings on Thursday night at the Seventh Ward Station-house, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. The poison was extracted by Dr. Galvin in time to save her life.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU, THE COMEDIAN.—This popular comedian is creating quite a furore at PURDY's National Theatre. Night after night the house is filled at an early hour, and many are disappointed in not gaining admittance. To-night he is to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl," and the lamented Power's piece of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, and all the company is to appear in the new drama of the "Pioneer Patriot."

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street, are now selling these pure unadulterated wines wholesale and retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has just been added to the collection at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Englishman named WHITEHOUSE attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night, at his boarding-house, No. 44 York-street, Jersey City, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is about 60 years of age, has been in this country for 20 years, and was for many years, until July last, employed in the establishment of BATES & Co., in Maiden-lane. He was then, in consequence of intemperate habits, discharged from the employ of that firm, and has been out of employment most of the time since. He came to New-York on Thursday with the expectation of getting money from some of his friends, but was disappointed. He returned in dejected spirits, and during the evening went to his room, and after divesting himself of most of his clothing, laid down upon the bed and applied a razor to his throat, inflicting a severe but probably not fatal gash. Late in the evening a fellow-boarder found him lying in his blood, very weak but still conscious. A physician was immediately summoned, and the prospects are that he will recover.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The suit of CHARLES CRANE, assignee of DANIEL T. WILLIAMS, vs. GEORGE WILLIAMS and others, has occupied the attention of the Court for two days past. It is a case involving about $6,000, and the main question is concerning the validity of a deed of assignment. The counsel finished summing up yesterday afternoon. Judge OGDEN will deliver his charge this morning and give the case to the Jury. The criminal business will not, probably, be reached before the last of next week, as there are yet a number of civil cases to be disposed of.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A grand Temperance demonstration is announced to take place at Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City, on Monday evening. Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER are expected to speak. The proceeds are to be given to the State Temperance Central Committee, to aid them in discharging an obligation due their late agent.

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF HUDSON CITY.—A concert is to be given at Newkirk's Hall on Monday night, for the relief of the poor of the above place. Mme. OTTO, and other distinguished musical celebrities, are announced for the occasion.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 22.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '72	111½	770 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	79
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s '58	[illegible]	100 do......s60	78¾
[illegible] Ohio State 6s '60	[illegible]	100 do......s15	78½
[illegible] Mich. State 6s	99	100 do	78¾
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s '90	87¼	750 Erie Railroad	20¾
1,000 do	87¾	200 do......s30	20¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	93	400 do	20¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 do......Monday	20½
[illegible] Cal. State 7s, '70	72½	100 do......s10	20½
1,000 do	72¾	400 do......b60	20¾
1,000 do	72¾	40 Harlem Railroad	9½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	72½	200 do	9½
2,000 Indiana State 5s	81½	197 Harlem R. R. pref	32
[illegible] N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	90	200 Reading R. R......s60	58
2,000 H. R. R. R. 2d m	50	100 do	58⅛
2,000 Har. R. R. 2d m	68½	100 do	58½
[illegible] E. R. R. Bs. '85 s30	69½	600 do......s10	58¼
10,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 ₩	[illegible]	35 do	58
[illegible] S. F. C. 6s s60	90	100 do	58½
2,000 do	91½	100 do......s60	56½
2,000 Goshen R. Bds	65	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	55
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bonds......s10	43	150 M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	20
8,000 do......s60	42½	50 do	19¾
12,000 do	42½	50 do......s10	19¾
5,000 do......s10	43¼	50 do......b30	19
10,000 do	43½	50 do......b60	20½
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. b3	40	25 Panama Railroad	90
50 Bruns. City L. Co.	3	205 Ill. Central R. R.	92
12,000 Ill. C. R. B's	90½	5 do	91¾
10,000 do......b60	91¼	200 do	91½
25 Bank of New-York	101	5 do	91
20 Bank State of N. Y.	88	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71¼
10 Bank Commerce	99½	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	41¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	98	50 do......b60	41¾
25 Bank of America	102½	100 do......s60	41
10 Home Ins. Co.	125	140 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110¾	5 do	67½
110 Penn. Coal Co.	70	100 do......b60	67¼
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	13	210 do	67½
[illegible] do	[illegible]	25 do	67¼
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 do	67⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	10 do......s10	67½
[illegible] do	[illegible]	30 do	67¾
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 do	67
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 Mil. & M. R. R.....b60	20½
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 do	20⅛
[illegible] do	[illegible]	300 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12½
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 do......b10	13
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86½	75 do	11½
30 C. B. & Quincy R.	80		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s	84¼	5 Pacific M. S. Co.	87
[illegible] do	84½	25 do......b60	87
7,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	99½	20 do	86¾
2,000 Ind. State 5s	81½	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	92½
1,000 Michigan St. 6s	96	20 do	91¾
10,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	90½	100 Erie R. R.	20¾
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	79	50 do......s10	20¾
6,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	80	550 do	20½
25 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do......b60	21
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110½	200 do......b3	21
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co......s30	15	400 do......b60	21
100 do	15	50 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	68½
100 do......s30	15½	5 do	68½
100 do......s60	15½	100 do......s10	68¾
100 do......b3	15½	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20¾
225 do	15½	5 do	20
300 do......s30	15½	500 La Cr. & Mil. R......s30	12
100 do......s10	15½	20 do	12½
300 do......s30	15½	50 do	12¾
20 Panama Railroad	89½	250 do......b15	12¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bds....Int. add.	52½
1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bds....Int. add.	52¼
1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ ct. Bds....Int. add.	52¾
5,000 Chic. St. P. & Fond du Lac 8s....Int. add.	31¼
2,000 Chic. St. P. & Fond du Lac 8s....Int. add.	31¼
2,000 Sacramento City 10s....Int. add.	51½
1,000 Sacramento City 10s....Int. add.	51¼
1,000 Sacramento City 10s....Int. add.	52
4,000 Watertown & Madison R. 8s....Int. add.	3½
4,000 Phil. & Reading R. R. 6s....Int. add.	79
1,000 Lee Co (Iowa) 8 ₩ ct. Bds....Int. add.	62½
2,500 Tol. & Ill. R. R. 2d. mort. 7s.... Flat.	25
9,000 Tennessee St. 6 ₩ ct. Bds.... Flat.	87¼
3,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. Bds Int. add.	59½
1,000 California State 7s....Int. add.	73½
3,000 New-Orleans City 6s....Int. add.	76½
1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s. Int. add.	41
2,000 Chic. St. P. & Fond du Lac R. 7s. Int. add.	30½
1,000 Memphis City 6s....Int. add.	70
2,000 Watertown City 8s....Int. add.	22
20 shares Bank of Commerce	99½
10 shares Hanover Bank	80
5 shares Bank of New-York	101
20 shares Chatham Bank	57¼
25 shares Chatham Bank	56¼
5 shares Commonwealth Bank	86
20 shares Bank of Commerce	99¼
20 shares Artisans' Bank	75
10 shares Continental Bank	94½
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	146½
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	99
7 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	98
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company	78
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	86
25 shares New-York Central Railroad Co.	77½
25 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	15
42 shares American Exchange Bank	100½
20 shares People's Bank	97
20 shares People's Bank	96¼
10 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	89½
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.	110
20 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.	94½
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	90
10 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.	85

FRIDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Money Market continues quiet in demand and easy in rates, and the Stock Exchange gains strength. At the close of business this afternoon prices were generally firm, and the demand in most cases quite buoyant. The rise since yesterday in Chicago and Rock Island is equal to 2 ₩ cent., and the same in Illinois Central Shares. The Bonds of the latter are 90¼ ₩ cent., and the 6 ₩ cents. of the New-York Central 80 ₩ cent. New-York Central Shares leave off 79¼; and New-York and Erie, 21 ₩ cent. State Stocks have recovered the slight decline in price and demand noticed a day or two ago, and Missouri sixes left off 84¼@¾ ₩ cent. The speculation in Cumberland Coal continues spirited, although characterized by great diversity of views as to the lasting nature of the improvement. A similar disposition is manifested to-day to speculate in La Crosse Shares, and in the Land Grant Bonds of the concern. The former went to 12½ this afternoon. Galena Shares advanced to 72½ ₩ cent. Reading Stock firm in price, with no marked activity to-day in the dealings in it.

The notes of the Rhode Island Banks are now taken, in account, at the Metropolitan Bank, at one-fourth of one ₩ cent., the same as other New-England money. The following banks in that State are in discredit or liquidation, and their notes no longer current: South County, Farmers', Wickford; Hopkinton, Mount Vernon, Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, Warwick.

The following Fire Insurance dividends, half yearly, have been announced: Beekman, seven ₩ cent.; Astor, seven ₩ cent.; Broadway, six ₩ cent., and the Peter Cooper Co., seven ₩ cent. All payable Feb. 1.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of yesterday thus refers to the Money Market in that city:

"The Money Market remains without special change. A fair amount of business paper is offering at our Banks, most of which meets negotiation. A good deal is also found on the street, with sales of first-class at 10@12 cent. ₩ annum. Second-class dull and irregular—not much in demand.

Exchange on the North is steady. We quote New-York and Boston at ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. premium; Philadelphia do., ⅛ ₩ cent. do. Exchange on London, 9@9½ ₩ cent., in Baltimore funds. Gold ¼ ₩ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes 2¾@3 ₩ cent., and North Carolina 3¼@4 ₩ cent., discount."

We received to-day, and publish in another place, a letter from Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, the President of the New-York Central Company, addressed to his stockholders. It was elicited by the recent pamphlet of Messrs. DEHON, LIVINGSTON and others, of this City, in regard to the administration of the road and the mode of conducting the yearly elections. The remarks of Mr. CORNING, which are dignified and in good taste, will of course attract the attention of all the parties in interest—as well the City opposition recently manifested, as the great body of the stockholders who have so long reposed confidence in Mr. CORNING's administration.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
For the week.			
Entered at the port....	$1,803,781	$2,830,361	$869,226
Thrown on market....	1,942,476	2,783,859	1,054,967
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$8,118,336	$7,584,897	$2,144,632
Thrown on market....	7,405,095	7,653,894	2,682,304

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	189	$88,497	245	$105,231	346	$126,185
Man. of Cotton	181	45,352	251	60,829	1,250	250,671
Man. of Silk...	316	95,087	179	78,159	182	136,269
Man. of Flax...	112	26,826	62	15,232	978	123,214
Miscellaneous...	140	40,694	267	13,661	186	60,302
Total......	938	$296,112	1,304	$273,113	2,942	$758,663
		273,113				296,112
Total Entered..		$569,226	Total Marketed			$1,054,967

We understand that Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, Secretary of the Michigan Southern Road, for some time in weak health, sailed to-day for the South.

After to-day, the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. CISCO, will be able to supply United States Treasury Notes to applicants direct, without the risk or trouble of sending to Washington.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND—DEC. 19, 1857.

Dr.			
To Depositors in account			$[illegible]
Exchange Credits			4,562,270
Circulation			3,800,415
Other Banks on account			4,454,175
Other Banks on bills rediscounted			3,266,885
Total, exclusive of capital			$44,559,660
Proprietors' capital			8,577,960
To al liabilities			$53,137,620
Cr.			
Bills discounted	$21,715,195	valued	$19,523,470
Debts in suspense	4,858,200	valued	1,425,215
Advances in account	10,262,165	valued	12,632,880
Securities in New-Y'k	2,617,865	valued	2,317,865
Due from Bankers	1,475,500	valued	1,475,500
Cash and Securities, Glasgow	3,002,305	valued	3,002,305
Other assets, furniture, &c.	1,567,700	valued	1,438,965
Total value of assets			$42,035,200
Liabilities, ex. of capital			44,559,660
Deficiency to be assessed			$1,524,460
Capital entirely sunk			8,577,960
Loss to proprietary	£2,020,384 or		$10,102,420

The above figures and valuations we compile from the recent report made by the Committee of Investigation to the proprietary of the Bank in general meeting at Glasgow. Next to the enormous resulting loss, the feature (peculiar to the modern British joint-stock principle) that will excite most surprise with our bank people, is the magnitude of the deposit line, on interest of course, in proportion to the capital of the bank. And even this line failed to satisfy the ambition of the management. They open credits, accept bills, rediscount their own bills and overdraw their bankers, for nearly as much more; swelling the line of demand liabilities to $44,559,660, on a capital of $8,577,960! The varied nature of the assets will also attract attention, and there is one item in the list, relating to the business of the concern in this country, which shows that by opening mere credits in Glasgow upon which sixty-day kites were drawn from New-York, the bank ran up a line of "advances" not unequal to the regular discount column of some of our own leading banks. It is creditable to American securities to know that the Glasgow Committee value the outstanding advances upon them, after the panic and explosion, at 89 cents on the dollar.

Reference having been frequently made in the press to some of the favorite Scotch dealers at the bank, the Monteiths, Macdonalds, &c., now in hopeless bankruptcy, we refer our readers to the following extraordinary developments in the examination of one of the Macdonalds, which we find in the same Glasgow paper that contains the report on the Western Bank:

"We first found it necessary to resort to accommodation bills in 1845. We required additional capital to carry on our business, which was increasing. Our accommodation bills were then to a limited extent, not exceeding £8,000 or £10,000. My father was the party from whom we chiefly had that accommodation. Our capital, or sum at the credit of stock, at the balance of 1845, was £13,000. And at that time we had no current bank account—that is, a cash credit account upon bond—so that our increasing business obliged us to find capital in this way. Besides my father, the parties on whom we drew at first were our agents, and against goods, when we happened to have them. Until 1855 we did not keep our books so as to distinguish exactly between accommodation bills and trade bills, although all the bills were entered in our bill books. Some of our early bill books have fallen aside as old books. Speaking from the books which we have, I consider that our accommodation paper, as at June, 1849, had reached to £16,000, or thereby; at July, 1850, to £30,000; at October, 1851, to £46,000; at October, 1852, to £63,000; at October, 1853, and October, 1854, it was on each occasion about £80,000; at October, 1855, £85,000; at October, 1856, £168,000. I am able to speak with more certainty as to these two last years, because from 1855 onward our accommodation bills were classified in our books. With reference to the previous years these are approximations, but I am satisfied that they are very close. *At the time of our suspension in October last our total accommodation paper had reached £363,000, of which the proportion for our behoof was £259,000.* This is exclusive of the accommodation paper which was current between us and Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £60,000, and which was wholly for their accommodation, excepting about £11,000. The progressive increase in the amount of accommodation bills from 1849 onwards to 1853, was accounted for by the corresponding increase in the extent of our business, and our system of having very few bills payable, because we made our disbursements chiefly in cash. In 1853 the Hanover-street building commenced, but as we gave the tradesmen bills for the installments, the increase of accommodation paper does not appear until 1856, while the tradesmen's bills and balances were made up, and our accommodation increased from £85,000 in 1855, to £168,000 in 1856. This increase, however, was in part attributable to extension of business, following our taking possession of our new premises. The heritable bonds, which, of course, reduced our obligations, amounted to £56,000, and the charge on our business for discount of course increased progressively with the accommodation bills. Taking the year 1849, our discounts for all paper, or rather the balance of interest, was £2,800, but I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation bills. After a lapse of five years, taking the year 1854, the balance of interest upon all bills had increased to £14,000. In 1856 it was £19,000, and at October, 1857, it was £40,000. As only one interest account was kept in our books, I cannot give the proportion applicable to accommodation paper, but I consider that a fair approximation would probably be about two-thirds of the amount. The number of parties from whom I got these accommodations of course progressively increased with the number of bills. The number of parties thus accommodating us in 1853 was still limited, being confined to seven parties. These seven included our agents—James Shaw, at London; Alexander Mackenzie, at Manchester; William Leck, at Belfast. The other four were Mr. William Johnston, of Cannon-street, London; J. & J. Robertson & Co., Glasgow; Michael Baynes, of London; and R. & G. Wilson, of New York. Three of those agents, particularly Leck & Co., of Belfast, held goods on their hands from time to time to cover in part bills drawn upon them, but the other four parties had no goods. In 1854 the parties giving us accommodation had increased to ten in number; and in 1855 to 13 in number; in 1856 to 20, and in 1857 to 75. Many of these parties had no commission for giving their names, but the greater number had commission, which varied in amount from 1 to 1¼ per cent. on the amount of the bills. This statement in appendix to the trustee's statement of the affairs, headed 'Abstract of liabilities and accommodation bills,' specifies the names and places of residence of the 75 parties from whom we had accommodation in 1857, and the amounts we held from each. I was acquainted and had business relations with a good number of those parties—I would say with 20 or thereby out of the 75 persons—not so with the remaining 55. Some of these 55 I did not know at all—about 32 or thereby. We only knew them from their names on the bills, and the information given us by the parties who obtained them. Five of these parties were obtained for us by Michael Baynes of London. These five were Wagstaff & Co., London; W. Crow, T. Paton, and J. Pepham. Mr. Baynes also obtained for us the names of A. Howell and E. Bosquet. I understood that these persons were all in business as drapers, and the two last named were females and milliners. We had transactions in business with James Cappell of Gutter-lane, London, and he got 13 names for us in the way of accommodation. These were Joseph Brown, L. Collins & Co., J. Gouger & Co., Hollins & Co., J. Johnson & Co., E. Rogers & Co., Joseph Ranger, John Roe, Thomas Stocks, Samuel Staple, Waters & Co., Milner, Soone & Co., and George Spencer, all of London. These were all represented to me to be drapers or outfitters in London. We had transactions with Messrs. Francis & Austin, of London, warehousemen in Cheapside. They obtained for us eight names, being those of G. Churchill, Fletcher & Houldsworth, H. Ford & Co., Ord & Co., G. H. Fletcher, H. Hine, W. H. Truss & Co., R. Francis & Co., all of London, except the last, who is of Ipswich. They were all represented to me as being in a respectable way as drapers or shopkeepers. J. Howard, William James, R. O. Manners, J. Sutton, H. Wyer, White, Hall & Co., were got by Josiah Hantford and S. H. Briggs, both of Nottingham. They two got all the six. Over and above the 1 and 1¼ per cent. commission, which I have mentioned as being given to the agents, I did not directly or indirectly pay any commission to the parties whose names have been mentioned as procured for us. I understood they had a commission from the parties who did procure their names, and this must have been allowed out of the commission I gave to those last-named parties. My firm was the drawer in every instance of the bills on those parties. This system of procuring names commenced not before March of the present year, and was intended to be merely temporary. A memorandum by Mr. Macdonald was here referred to as showing the way they entered into the arrangement for those accommodation bills, which is as follows: 'At the close of 1856 we intended to make a large reduction of the accommodation paper from these Spring sales of our stock, which was sufficiently large to have effected that reduction, if it had found a remunerating market. It was with this view we opened a house in London and one in New-York, to help off the sales of our stock; but trade was dull, and goods did not sell freely; expecting each month might bring a favorable change, we made advances to Austin and J. F. Cappell to act as agents in disposing of our goods, and that they should open credits on parties in the line of purchasing such goods, whom we would protect by handing them the goods which we were not getting disposed of. This was accordingly arranged. I was introduced to some of the parties who were to accept on these intended credits, and others were obtained without my being introduced to them.' Goods were not put into the possession of the parties so drawn upon, chiefly because they did not ask for them. Had they asked for them the goods could easily have been given, as our stock was abundant. These goods now form the principal assets of our estate. Had we succeeded in thus restricting our accommodation by the sale of our stock it was our intention to have brought our business within a more manageable compass. Those accommodation bills were chiefly discounted at the Western Bank. Till this year was pretty far advanced we had every facility we desired in getting those bills discounted. When the Summer was pretty far advanced the desire was expressed that we should reduce our account on the aggregate. I do not believe the Western Bank charged us a higher rate than they did other parties. It was the ordinary rate of discount, and I never paid or gave more directly or indirectly. It was the entire amount of the recompense which I gave for the discount of those bills. I am not aware of, and was not a party to any practices, if such were resorted to, to give these parties, on whom those bills were drawn, a repute to which they were not entitled to.

Interrogated—What was the immediate cause of you suspending payments?

Depones—It arose out of the investigation which the Western Bank set about making into several of these accounts in September last, including those I have referred to. Up to that time my firm was in its usual good credit. Our name having been mentioned as one of the parties whose accounts were being so tested, we found our business restricted at the Commercial Bank and City Bank. I complained of this to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fleming, and mentioned that we would require temporary enlargement of our discounts at the Western, owing to the restrictions placed upon us at the other banks. This was declined by the Western, and they (the Western) put themselves in communication with the other two Banks, with the view, as I understood, of inducing those other two to take a fair share of our discounts. The result was, that although the City Bank was willing to take its share, the Commercial, on learning the state of our account at the Western, stopped their own account with us entirely.

Interrogated by Mr. John Park Fleming, a creditor—You opened an account with one of the London joint-stock banks? I did.

When? On the 10th August.

Was it part of the arrangement that you should have a deposit account at which there should always be £1,500 at your credit? I opened the account myself, and there was no such arrangement.

Do you say there was no such stipulation? It was stated that we should keep a balance at our credit of the deposit account with that bank.

Was there no particular sum mentioned as to the amount of the balance? No, Sir.

What was the cause of your opening an account with that bank? I had to do it because we required a bank account in London.

Had you any bank account in London previously? Yes.

In what bank? Glyn's.

Did you, in pursuance of your understanding, have a deposit account? The proceeds of the discounted bills were placed at the credit of the account.

Can you guess the whole amount? I cannot say.

Mr. Mackenzie was, I believe, appointed to examine into the state of your affairs? Yes.

When? On 10th October.

At whose instigation? Mr. Fleming, of the Western Bank, desired it.

[Mr. Mackenzie here explained that the three banks, who had been consulting together, called on him, and desired him to make this investigation.]

When did it appear to you that your insolvency was inevitable? On 10th October.

Was not Mr. Mackenzie required to go to London about that time? That same evening he was required to go or send to London.

Who went in his place? His clerk went, Mr. Maffet.

What was the purpose of his being sent? I suppose to look after the London stock, which was very large—for the interest of the business.

Did your house draw out the sum of £1,500 on the 12th October? Such was the fact, I believe. I was not in London, but my brother Malcolm was there.

By whom would the sum be drawn? Mr Mackenzie's clerk requested to know what cash was at the bank, and he desired the £1,500 to be drawn. That was stated to me; I do not know it of my own knowledge.

What was done with the money? It was placed in the hands of Mr. William Murray, solicitor, in London, who was Mr. Mackenzie's agent.

Do you know what balance remained in the bank after the draft? No.

Here is the claim of the London joint-stock bank, with an affidavit, to which is appended a list of 28 bills, amounting to the sum of £12,156 0s. 9d. Would you look them over, and say which were granted for value? That of Walsh & Co. was for value. The three acceptances of William Cripps & Co., for £1,000 each; two of James Cappell, to the amount of £346 7s.; two of Eyres & Mellis, to the amount of £1,700, were drawn against goods, whether for value or not is dependent on the state of the account of the parties. And the two bearing the name of Ross, Mitchell & Co., amounting to £1,750, were for the accommodation of that house. All the others were granted by the acceptors for the accommodation of our firm.

How were the sums fixed in those bills? There was no rule for fixing the sum.

Was there any reason for fixing the sums to odd shillings and pence, instead of keeping them to even pounds? I know of no particular reason for this.

Was there any commission paid to those parties who were known to yourself? There was.

Examined by Mr. Naismith—Among the firms which you stated were known to yourself, I find that of Johnson & Kentford? Yes.

How long had you known that firm? The principal partner for a long time.

But the firm as a firm? About three years.

Who is Kentford? I do not know.

Are you not aware that Kentford is *Mrs. Johnson?* I was not aware of that.

When did Johnson & Kentford first accept? I think three years ago; at all events two years ago.

Are they solvent now? I believe not.

Were they ever, in your opinion, in a position to justify the accepting to an extent of nearly £20,000? No.

The amount of their acceptances for your accommodation was above £19,000? Yes.

Of which you got nearly £18,000 or £17,700 odds? Yes.

How long have you known the firm of Pemberton & Seymour? Since the beginning of this year.

The amount of their acceptance to you is above £18,000? Yes.

Who are the partners? The only partner I know is Mr. Pemberton.

Do you know whether Seymour is Pemberton's wife? No; I do not.

When did you first know Pemberton? Not until the beginning of this year.

Where was their place of business? It was in London, in the City. I have been in it, but I cannot tell in what street.

Is their place of business a shop? It is an office.

What are they? I understood they were shipping or insurance agents, or agents in some way, but I cannot exactly say.

Are they still solvent? No; I know they have declared their insolvency.

Did you make any sort of inquiry as to W. J. Austin & Co.—how long have you known Austin? I knew them only from Francis & Austin. I do not know them personally.

You are not aware whether Austin is the same person with Francis & Austin? I believe he is a relative.

How long have you known H. & E. Hayle? I have known them for some time.

What is Hayle? I understand he attends to the shop—a draper's shop.

Do you know more than one partner? There are two, but I only know one.

How old is he? Well on to 30, I suppose.

Do you know whether E. Bosquet carries on an independent business, or whether she is only a servant in the employment of Bayne? I understand her to carry on an independent business; and, as a proof of that, she is a creditor on our estate to the extent of £70.

Did you make any inquiry as to the standing or position of those parties whose names were procured by Bayne and others? I trusted to the account they gave of the parties, and what were their circumstances.

Did you satisfy yourself that such parties existed at all, or did you trust entirely to the parties who procured their names? I did not. I had sufficient confidence in my agents.

Out of the 75 acceptors to those accommodation bills, how many are solvent now? With the exception of the Belfast and London agents, both of whom hold securities on goods, I believe every one of the acceptors has stopped payment.

Was the reason that you required new names at the beginning of this year, that you believed the banks would not take further bills with only the names of your agents upon them? I had no fear of that.

What was the reason of your getting new names to accept early this year in the way that you have described? I intended to drop some of the old ones, who were wishing security, which I wished to avoid.

Did you make the banks and the other parties with whom you discounted those bills aware they were accommodation bills? I did not.

What was the amount of the acceptances of parties for value at the time of your stoppage? They are all to be found in Mr. Mackenzie's statement, which is correct."

New-York Central—Letter from the President.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

The recent publication of a "Report of the Committee of seven stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, appointed 25th November, 1857, to their associate stockholders," a large part of which relates to the circumstances attending the last election of Directors of the Company, and the part I took in it, is the cause of my addressing you. I should have done so before, but various circumstances, and chiefly the engagements consequent upon my leaving home for some time, have caused the delay. It may be proper in the outset to remark, in reference to the meeting at which the Committee was appointed, that it was held, as I learn, under an anonymous call in the newspapers, that out of perhaps twelve or fifteen hundred stockholders residing in New-York and its vicinity, but thirty or forty attended; and that several of those did so to ascertain the object of the meeting, and not from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the management of the road. I state these facts with no intention to detract from the character of the movement, or the consideration due to its action, but that parties at a distance not informed as to the circumstances may properly estimate the true extent of the movement.

In noticing the report I shall avoid minor points as far as possible, and only advert to its principal features. At the interview between the Committee and myself on the evening before the election, which is referred to in the report, when they had stated their wish to place the name of Mr. MANN, of Utica, on the ticket as a Director in place of Mr. SPRAKER, I remarked that I entirely concurred with them as to Mr. MANN's fitness for the office, and as an evidence of it that I had previously to the then last election expressed my wish to support him for a seat at the Board, but that he had declined to have his name used, and that Mr. SPRAKER had thereupon been elected. That Mr. S. being possessed of very considerable Railroad experience, acquired while a Director for several years of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, and having proved to be an efficient and valuable member of the Board, I could not under such circumstances consent to his removal, but should again support him; to which one of the Committee replied, "and elect him, if you can." The tone of this remark clearly implied that the gentleman who made it considered that the control of the election rested with him and his friends, a point which I certainly was not prepared to dispute. Another member of the Committee, however, remarked that they had no personal objection to Mr. SPRAKER, that the question of residence only had been considered, which did not on inquiry seem to be as material as they had supposed; and that it was quite probable they might conclude to support him. They, however, did not, and Mr. S. was elected on the ticket which received my vote, and I confidently submit that my course was fully justified by the circumstances. I say this without the least disparagement to Mr. MANN, who well knows that I entertain a high respect for his character. Mr. DEHON, the Chairman of the Committee, is reported by the Press as having stated, at the meeting at Albany, that he was willing to leave the matter open, and that stockholders might vote for Mr. SPRAKER or Mr. MANN as they saw fit. This certainly was considerate on his part, but how he could afterwards take exception to Mr. SPRAKER's election, I do not understand.

The Committee admit that they informed me that they were empowered to change names on the ticket agreed upon at New-York. As the only other change they proposed in the direction was to substitute Mr. MOORE, one of their number, in place of Mr. FAILE, who declined a reelection, I had a right to *infer that they did not intend to insist* upon the use of Mr. MOORE's name. My object in referring to this will presently appear. A proposal was made and assented to after some discussion of the subject, that I should meet the Committee for a final conference in regard to the ticket, at the Company's office, at nine o'clock the next morning. I attended at the time and place named, but none of the Committee appeared. Mr. LIVINGSTON came to the office somewhat past ten; Mr. DEHON and the other gentlemen not till about half-past eleven. Mr. DELANO, one of their number, admitted that he had understood the appointment to be for nine o'clock, and had so informed his associates; but it seems they had preferred first going to a meeting of certain of the stockholders at the City Hall. As the election was noticed for eleven o'clock, I therefore only had the opportunity of consulting with Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is due to him to say that he declared his intention to vote for Mr. MOORE, and spoke favorably of him; but on being asked his opinion as to the propriety of putting Mr. WOLFE's name on the ticket instead of Mr. MOORE's, frankly admitted that Mr. WOLFE, from his well-known character, high standing, and the large interest he and his relatives held in the road, would be a most desirable director; that no exception could be taken to his selection; that he was his (Mr. LIVINGSTON's) first choice, and would have been nominated in New-York, had it not been understood that he would decline the offer. Having, however, been informed by a friend of Mr. WOLFE, on whose opinion I placed great reliance, that his belief was that Mr. WOLFE would, if elected, be induced to comply with the wishes of his friends and consent to serve, I so informed Mr. LIVINGSTON, and that I intended to vote for him.

It was under these circumstances that Mr. WOLFE was elected a Director of the Company.

It may be well to say, in reference to the general conversation at my house, as to the action of the New-York meeting, to which the Committee have deemed it proper to refer, that Mr. PRUYN, who had a copy of the newspaper report of the proceedings in his possession, at my request, read the resolutions. Mr. DEHON, who mainly conducted the interview on the part of the Committee, as resolution after resolution was read and commented upon, claimed that the report was incorrect, and that his remarks relative to the market value of the securities of the Company which were referred to, had also been incorrectly reported. I had, therefore, expected to see an entire different version of the proceedings from that given by the press; but, on comparing the reported resolutions in print with those in manuscript sent to the office of the Company some days subsequently, certified by the officers of the meeting, I am at a loss to perceive any substantial difference between them. The resolutions, therefore, stand with all their unfair and objectionable features.

The Committee have chosen to comment upon several facts in regard to the management of the road, as to some of which they admit their ignorance, and as to none of which do they seem to claim any positive knowledge. I do not now propose, nor do I deem it necessary, to go into any detailed examination of these matters. The Committee well knew that they could have had full information in regard to them, had they chosen to apply for it at the company's office, in which event I do not hesitate to say that, as candid men, they would not have ventured upon the insinuations and charges which they have made. The amount of confidence to be placed in a report made under such circumstances, I leave to others to determine.

The Committee have been called upon for the particulars as to the alleged fraud in the wood department. They have already, I learn, disclaimed any application of the charge to the department as at present organized, which organization has been in full operation since September, 1856. But specific information has been asked for. Proper inquiry, I do not hesitate to say, will show how little foundation there was for the charge, and how carelessly it was made.

There are other points in the report which I might notice, but a recent very candid and able review, which has been published by several papers, of the statements it contains as to the proceedings of the Albany meeting of stockholders, and of its remarks on the proxy system, written by a stockholder, who attended the meeting, renders it unnecessary for me to say anything on those subjects. I may, however, remark, in reference to the proxy system, with which the Committee seem to be so much dissatisfied, that it is one founded on the simple and sound principle that, where a party cannot attend to his own business in person, he shall be at liberty to protect his interests by selecting his own agent for the purpose. I had supposed that in a great commercial Metropolis like New-York, in which such large interests, especially foreign interests, are constantly represented by agents, that the soundness of this rule was universally recognized. But it seems not; and that while the Committee think it quite right that *they* should receive proxies and act under them, that others who happen to be Directors of the Company and better acquainted with its affairs, should be shut out from the confidence of their associates, and be debarred of the rights which other stockholders enjoy.

The doctrine, fully carried out, would prohibit Directors from voting; and although they might, as in many Corporations they do, own a majority of the stock, the minority would be left to govern.

I leave the subject with the simple expression of the hope that hereafter, as heretofore, each stockholder will be left to act in this matter as he sees fit. Notwithstanding the evident doubts of the Committee, I think they will be found quite capable of taking care of their own interests in their own way.

The practical recommendation with which the report closes, is "that outstanding and extant proxies, applicable to future elections, should be abrogated and annulled by those who have given them." This fairly implies that such proxies exist, and have been used, especially by some of the Directors. Now the Committee well knew, or they might have known, had they chosen to inquire, that the proxies uniformly used at the elections have been *annual proxies*, and good only for the election at which they were used, with the single exception, as far as I can learn, which I will presently mention. All those voted on by the Committee had been sent from the Company's office to the stockholders, and were of this form, and I cannot imagine how the Committee could have had any good reason to believe that [illegible] proxies were or ever had been used. The exception referred to is in the case of Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of the Committee, who, as the representative of a gentleman residing abroad, having a very large interest in the Company, has uniformly voted under a permanent power, given by his principal, the only case I believe of the kind. He voted in this manner at the recent election, and was the only person who did so. The recommendation of the Committee can therefore be very easily carried into full practical effect, as it rests entirely with one of their own number to do it.

The New-York Central Railroad is one of the few great lines of the country which has gone through the late troubles with its credit unimpaired, and all its engagements promptly and honorably met. From the outset I have been largely interested in it as a stockholder, as I was for some twenty years previously, in the Utica and Schenectady Road, and other roads forming part of the present line; and having faith in its future prosperity, that interest remains undiminished. While the attacks made upon the road in various quarters for some time past, may have a temporary effect with some persons, I trust that the great body of the stockholders will not be influenced by them. The future will, I hope, demonstrate the value of their property if the past has not already proved it to their satisfaction. Time will show the motives of those attacks, and I doubt not the personal motives and private objects which have induced the most of them.

ERASTUS CORNING.

January 20, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 22.

HOGS advanced to $4@$4 25. Receipts to-day 8,000. MESS PORK advanced to $12, but no sellers at this rate. At the close MESS PORK was [illegible] higher. LARD 8c. WHISKY advanced to 15c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales. All qualities have slightly declined. We quote middling 9¼@9⅜c. The sales of the week add up 31,500 bales and the receipts 46,000. Stock 360,000 bales. The receipts at this port up to the present time as compared with those of last year fall short 212,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports 542,500. SUGAR, 4c.@4¾c. FLOUR dull; sales at $4 62½. LARD, in bbls., 8¼c. RIO COFFEE, [illegible]; sales of the week 26,500 bags. FREIGHTS drooping; Cotton, to Liverpool, 7-16d., and to Havre, 1d. STERLING EXCHANGE, 105½@108. EXCHANGE on New-York, 99⅜@100¾. Other articles generally unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—[illegible] City 6s, 97½; [illegible] Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; $1,000 Catawissa Inconvertible Bonds, 15; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d Mort., 79½; [illegible] Norristown Railroad 6s, 90; 40 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 29¼; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 26½; 3 L. Schuylkill Railroad, 33½; 1 Cumberland Valley Railroad, 21; 150 Long Island Railroad, 10½; 5 Camden and Amboy Railroad, [illegible]; 5 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 56; 62 Bank of Pennsylvania, 8; 9 North American Bank, 139.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 91¾@92; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 91¾@92; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 86¾@88; Reading Railroad, 29¼@[illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 73½@74½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania R. R., [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, [illegible]; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 9¼@9½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. [illegible]
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Jan. 23

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Henry Trowbridge, from Antigua—Mr. Adams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.... 1 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 12 | Gov. Island. 2 01 | Hell Gate.... 3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Ships Edwin Forrest, Crocker, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; Hope, Morrill, Mobile, J. Atkins & Co.; Abby Brown, Moody, Apalachicola, W. H. Brown[illegible]; Rockland, Brown, New-Orleans, W. Whitlock, Jr.; Harriet Assett, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham; E. H. Tabor, Burges, Melbourne, Goodeve, Arkell & Elliot; Georgia, Slater, Sydney, Goodeve, Arkell & Elliot.

Bark Voyager, Freeman, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig A. R. Fisher, Crosby, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners John Price, Davis, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Emily, Griffin, Savannah, D. C. Murray; G. Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Isaac Rich, Smith, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Ocean Wave, Warren, Washington, N. C., Telfair & Horn.

Sloops America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Excel, Thompson, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Aux Cayes Jan. 6, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New Haven,) Auger, Antigua 13 ds., in ballast to Trowbridge & Bros., of New-Haven, where she is bound. The brig Delhi, for Porto Rico, sld. 3 ds. previous. The brig Swan arr. on the 6th, landed some horses and sld. on the 7th for Santa Cruz.

Bark Liberty, (new, of Portland,) Wood, Portland 4 ds., with hay to master.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Hutchens, Baltimore 3 ds., with rosewood, cocoa nuts, &c., to master.

Schr. Oriania, Tuttle, Richmond 3 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Harvest, Lawrence, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Lubec 5 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. B. Drummond, Fox, from wreck of ship C. Brookman ashore at Squan, with mdse. to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3 masted,) Norton, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Richmond, James, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Eric, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Nickerson.

Schr. Adelaide Kelly, (new,) Kelly, Connecticut River, in ballast to master.

Schr. Edward Slade, Baylis, Norfolk for Providence.

Schr. Wm. B. Horsey, Strout, Delaware, with grain.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Badger, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Burger, Virginia 5 ds., flour.

Schr. Director, Watch, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Ringgold, Lockwood, with wine and nuts from bark M. C. Dyer ashore at Barnegat, to Peck & Church.

Schr. Norma, Merritt, with wine and nuts from bark M. C. Dyer ashore at Barnegat, to Peck & Church.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day N. N. E.

Sailed.

Bark Mary and Louisa, Jones, Mobile. From Quarantine—Ship Caroline Magnus, Taylor, Callao.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr. ship Minstrel, Norton, [illegible]; bark Philomela, Nichols, Singapore; brigs Civilian, Smith, Messina; Pauline, Taylor, Baltimore; schr. Edward Everett, Matthews, Gonaives.

Below—Barks Washington, Allston, Calcutta; Geo. Taylor and W. Boynton, New-Orleans; Warren, [illegible], Baltimore; brigs Crœsus, Matanzas; Empire, ——, Norfolk; Monticello, ——, Stonington.

Sailed from Wiscasset, 20th—Ship Wallace, Lane, for Savannah.

NORFOLK, Jan. 21—The bark Telegraph is at City Point.

There are no vessels in the Roads.

Disasters, &c.

PORT STANLEY, Faulkland Island, Sept. 21, 1857.—The bark Jenny Jones, (Br.,) of and from Liverpool, put into this port with loss of sails and part of bulwarks.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Sec'y Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 20, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 10, schr. Josephine, fm. New-York, bound S.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 6, schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) [illegible], the only Am. vessel in port; schr. Sarah Barton, for New-York, sld. same day; brig Lincoln, for do., sld. day before.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

BAPTISM WILL BE ADMINISTERED IN the apostolic form, to quite a number of the sons of the ocean, at the Baptist Mariners' Church, No. 234 Cherry-st., SABBATH EVENING, 24th inst., by the Pastor, IRA R. STEWARD. Seats free.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN BROADWAY, from Canal to Chambers st., to Chatham, A SWORD SCABBARD. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts.